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SMITHFIELD, N. C.

NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS

SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS



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The preparation of this report was financially aided through a Federal grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Urban Planning Assistance Program authorized by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

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JUNE, 1967

PRICE: \$1.00

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THE SLUMS ARE PEOPLE*

"The slums are not just filthy, broken down tenements, garbage and trash in the streets, junk in the vacant lots and vermin everywhere. The slums are people--people who lead harried, hollow, hopeless, often desperate lives. Home of the illiterate, the dropout, the unwed mother, the unwanted child, the slum breeds, the junky, the prostitute, the alcoholic, the gang member, the hardened criminal.

"Until the slums are cleaned out physically and the slum mentality and morality are transformed, the United States will continue to spawn within itself the very problems which sap it of its energies, gnaw at its resources and mock at its high ideals.

"No slum is an island unto itself. The day of the Ghetto is over. The rest of the city and the rest of the country can no longer ignore it. And charity is no longer enough.

"Herculean antipoverty and urban renewal efforts will be needed. We must provide for better educational opportunities and far better living conditions. And we will have to open channels whereby people can get out of the ghettos and slums, regardless of their race.

"Above all, we must help the victims of slum-living to help themselves. Ways must be found to strengthen their hope and motivation, to instill in them a stronger sense of civic responsibility, to awaken a clearer recognition of the necessity of moral conduct for human progress. The urgent need for vastly improved environmental conditions cannot be divorced from the even more fundamental need for mental, moral, and spiritual transformation. To do these things and to do them well, will demand the best of all concerned. To fail to do them or to do them poorly is to risk disaster for all concerned."

*Editorial in part, Christian Science Monitor, August 2, 1966.

1. INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Smithfield is a rapidly growing community with many social and physical problems which are detrimental to the well being of the city as a whole. These problems shall continue to become greater in effect upon the entire city as the population expands. A Neighborhood Analysis enables the city officials to recognize the extent of their problems so that they may deal with them effectively. The detrimental aspect of a city's social and physical problems is commonly referred to as neighborhood blight. Neighborhood blight takes several forms such as poor residential structural conditions, unpaved streets, inadequate lot sizes, a high crime rate, the occurrence of venereal disease, infant deaths, low average family income, public assistance to dependent children, a high density of people per room, large numbers of unskilled laborers and the lack of community facilities such as water and sewer lines, parks, schools and many other factors. The extreme concentration of neighborhood blight is commonly referred to as a slum. Slum areas are an economic detriment to the town. They not only require heavy public expenditures for municipal services but they tend to have a down grading influence upon the people within them. These people lose their incentive to work to better themselves and to improve their neighborhood. This is especially true of the children who grow up in these areas. They live from day to day with no desire to improve their lot because they know of no better way of life.

It is the intent of this report to point out the blight within the Town of Smithfield whether it be a few scattered houses which need minor repair or a complete slum area which needs to be cleared and rebuilt. Once blight is recognized and its extent documented then a series of recommendations can be made to eliminate the blight and its original causes. However, it shall be the responsibility of the people of Smithfield to enable their city to rid itself of blight.

2. CAUSES OF BLIGHT

CAUSES OF BLIGHT

There are many causes of neighborhood blight and they are all interrelated. In some cases it is simply the economic condition of the people of a community. However, this occurs most often in a declining environment which has had social and economic effects on the people. The exact cause of a declining neighborhood is difficult to identify specifically as there are so many interrelated factors. The following is a list of the most common factors which eventually lead to blighted conditions:

1. Poor Lot Platting Practice

Many residential areas are blighted because of poor lot platting and of poor subdivision layout. Traffic circulation is poor and drainage is inadequate, lots are platted too small, and streets are too narrow. These are conditions individual property owners can do little to correct. Through the adoption of a subdivision ordinance, the town could prevent further development of this type.

2. Absence of Codes

Poor initial construction of housing (especially true for older housing) due to the absence or the lack of enforcement of the building, plumbing, and electrical codes which require minimum adequate standards of construction.

3. Absence of Zoning Ordinance

The absence of a zoning ordinance has resulted in residential development in low areas subject to flooding and a scattering of commercial and industrial uses in predominately residential areas. Because of the occurrence of the latter, property owners have neglected their property hoping to sell it for a commercial or industrial use. New commercial and industrial uses, however, have not been able to absorb the large amount of available land.

4. Mixed Land Use

The scattering of stores, tobacco warehouses, and service establishments (beauty parlors, etc.) in residential areas has had an adverse effect on adjacent residential property values and the maintenance of the property.

5. Low Income

The income level of many Smithfield families is extremely low. Unable to afford adequate housing, people in lower income groups are forced to live in slum housing.

6. Doubling Up

As a result of low income level, some families double up (several families live in the same house). Crowded conditions create a lack of indoor and outdoor privacy and a breakdown of social and moral standards.

7. Obsolete Buildings

With changes in living and shopping habits, many business structures have become obsolete. Stores which were adequate in the past no longer have sufficient space for economical operations. Advances in heating and air-conditioning equipment have affected many of the older buildings; exposed wires and heating conduits add to the interior clutter of the buildings. Housing with plumbing which was considered adequate in the 1930's does not now meet today's higher standards of living.

8. Heavy Traffic Flow

Residential areas which abut heavily traveled roads sometimes become blighted because of the adjacent noise and the safety hazard. The use of deeper building setbacks, foliage screens, and the backing of lots on thoroughfares is recommended to minimize the conflict.

9. Inadequate Utilities

Some residential areas surrounding Smithfield are affected by the lack of public sewer and water facilities. Without adequate utilities a health hazard is created. Annexation of these areas to the town may be the only feasible method of providing public sewer and water facilities.

10. Inadequate Recreation Facilities

Persons living in the urban developed area are in need of adequate recreation facilities. Once an area is divided into small urban lots it becomes especially necessary to provide recreation facilities.

11. Rental Properties

Land owners are often negligent in maintaining rental properties, or they are unaware of the deterioration of their property. On the other hand, tenants often fail to take an interest in rental properties, adding to their rapid deterioration. Adjacent dilapidated and deteriorating houses often add to the lack of pride by both the tenant and the landlord. Due to this blight, the landlord cannot obtain adequate rent nor can he interest responsible tenants to live in housing located in blighted areas.

12. Social and Economic Factors

There are many additional factors that cause blight. Among these are broken homes (homes with no fathers present), lack of education or skill, and the handicapped or disabled (victims of disease, birth defects, or accidents). People affected by these factors are often deprived of the opportunity of an adequate wage and cannot afford adequate housing.

13. Lack of Interest

Persons living in a poor environment after a number of years, develop a sense of belonging and become accustomed to their surroundings. Located at the bottom of the social heap, they may no longer feel that they can climb out and resign themselves to existing conditions with no hope for the future.

Citizens living outside the blighted areas, on the other hand, become too busy to become concerned with slum conditions.

14. In years past, job discrimination against certain groups, because of race, etc., has resulted in their not being able to obtain sufficient incomes to live in adequate housing.

3. DETERMINING OCCURRENCE OF PHYSICAL BLIGHT

DETERMINING OCCURRENCE OF PHYSICAL BLIGHT

To facilitate the evaluation of Smithfield's urban areas and to determine the exact location of the occurrence of blight, the Town of Smithfield and the town's planning area (one-mile area beyond the corporate limits, including west Smithfield) were divided into twenty-seven (27) study areas. Study areas one (1) through fifteen (15) represent the area within the city's corporate limits and study areas sixteen (16) through twenty-seven (27) represent the city's planning area. (See Map 1). The boundaries of these areas were chosen along natural barriers, major thoroughfares and existing corporate limit lines. Each area was intended to contain similar residential structures both in appearance and age. In some instances boundaries were drawn simply to reduce the size of the study areas as there are several areas almost identical in nature to each other which are located side by side. These study areas are not intended to represent neighborhoods at this time. The establishment of neighborhoods is to be done later in this report. These areas are established strictly for study purposes only. These study areas were evaluated individually to ascertain the exact extent of blight contained within them. A complete visual survey of building conditions was made. This survey was a "windshield" survey and it represents a value judgement of the surveyor. However, since it was done by one person it represents a comparative evaluation of housing conditions within the community.

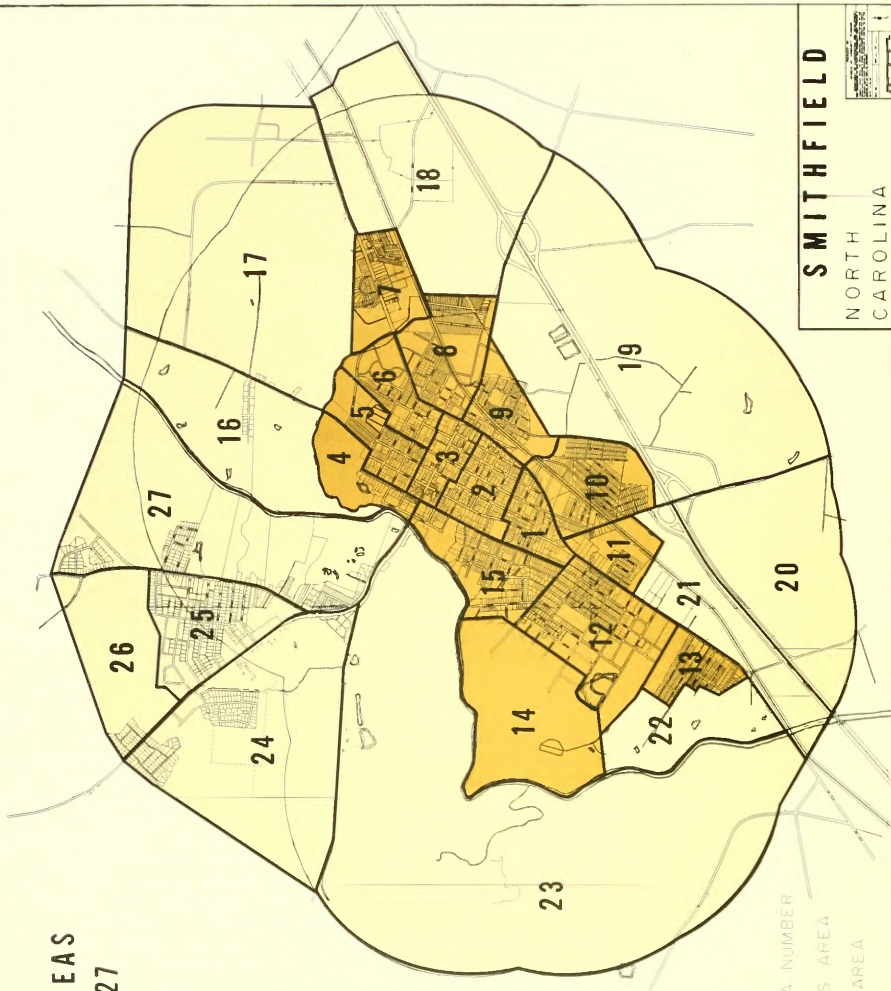
A. Building Condition

Map 2 represents the results of the housing condition survey by illustrating the average condition of the residential structures by block. Those blocks shown as being dilapidated and in need of major repair contain a majority of houses that were considered unfit for human habitation or were rapidly becoming so. These areas may be considered later in this report as future urban renewal areas. The blocks listed as having a majority of houses needing minor repair are those areas that may become urban rehabilitation areas as the majority of these houses may be restored to standard condition with a minimum of effort. As may be seen study areas nine and ten seem to have the heaviest concentration of dilapidated houses, while the eastern portions of study areas one, two and three are also similar. This is the first major indication of a concentration of urban blight or a slum.

While the housing condition survey was being made, other physical conditions of blight were noted such as the adequacy of street paving, the existence of curb and gutter, the lack of street paving, the mixture of land use, the inadequacy of lot sizes and the lack of community facilities.

STUDY AREAS 1 THRU 27

MAP No. 1



LEGEND

17 STUDY AREA NUMBER

CITY LIMITS AREA

PLANNING AREA

SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA

HOUSING CONDITION BY BLOCK

MAP NO. 2

LEGEND

- MINOR REPAIR
- MAJOR REPAIR
- DELAPIDATED

SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA

Scale	1" = 1/4 mile
North Arrow	
Source	U.S. Census Bureau
Date	1950

B. Street Condition

Map 3 illustrates the condition of Smithfield's streets. Smithfield has three basic types of streets, paved with curb and gutter, paved without curb and gutter and unpaved streets. The paved streets with curb and gutter appeared to be in excellent condition in all of the study areas. The paved streets without curb and gutter in almost all areas are showing signs of wear. The edges are beginning to crumble and deteriorate and in some cases "potholes" are beginning to form. These streets are likely to require much more maintenance than streets with curb and gutter because of this edge deterioration. Study areas 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 have a high percentage of streets without curb and gutter. In the outside areas all streets that are paved are done so without curbing. Areas 24, 25, 26 and 27 have a large number of streets that are paved. It appears from observation of Smithfield's streets that the occurrence of curb and gutters coincides with the occurrence of paved streets in excellent condition. Perhaps the city should consider the installation of more curb and gutter in order to protect the investment of resurfacing its paved streets.

Unpaved streets are dominant in study areas 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 25 and 27. Study area 12 has a large number of unpaved streets because they are new. As residential development occurs in this area the streets are paved by the developer and in the past it has been the practice to include curb and gutter in this area. Study areas 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 25, and 27 are older developments and they have become established areas. Paving in these areas will have to be provided by the city and the individual property owners. The southern portion of area 7 and areas 9 and 10 are areas of low income families and are least likely to be able to provide their share of the paving cost. Study areas 13, 25 and 27 are prime areas for immediate paving projects both from the standpoint of need and the ability of the residents to pay their share.

C. Mixed Land Use

Map 4 illustrates those blocks of the city which contain 50 percent or more of mixed land use. In the past history of most cities the occurrence of commercial property and areas of mixed land use has tended to be detrimental to the adjacent residential uses. Smithfield has definitely been effected by this situation as the residential areas adjacent to mixed land use areas are also those areas with a concentration of urban blight. The continued occurrence of mixed land use should be very tightly controlled by zoning which would provide buffer areas between mixed uses and the adjacent residential uses. This situation is very acute in study areas 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 15 where residential development abuts the central core retail area of the community.

STREET CONDITION

MAP No. 3

LEGEND

PAVED WITHOUT
CURB AND GUTTER

PAVED WITH CURB
AND GUTTER

UNPAVED

STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA

MIXED LAND USE

MAP No. 4

MORE THAN 50 %
OF THE BLOCK

SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA



Study area 7 has mixed uses on the south side of U. S. Highway 301 but the north side is almost entirely residential use. Study area 8 has some mixed uses along U. S. Highway 70. Study areas 9 and 10 have some mixed use areas between U. S. Highway 301 and the railroad. All of these situations have a barrier between the mixed uses and the residential uses such as a major street or railroad and as a result should not be directly detrimental to adjacent property.

Study area 21 is almost entirely made up of mixed uses but this area should not be detrimental to adjacent property as it too is surrounded by buffers such as major highways.

Mixed uses in study areas 1, 11 and 12 are certainly capable of being detrimental to adjacent property if proper buffering is not provided. Study area 11 contains a lumber operation which should be relocated to a more efficient site and the land should be converted to residential uses. If this is not feasible then a buffering strip should be provided between the lumber operation and the adjacent residential area. This strip should be wide enough to provide room for the planting of trees and shrubbery for a noise and sight buffer. The mixed uses of study area 12 consist of tobacco warehouses and agricultural auction sales. All of these uses should be zoned as nonconforming uses so that eventually this property can be converted into residential uses. The remaining portion of study area 12 represents some of the community's newest residential areas and it must be protected from uses that will breed blight in the future.

The mixed uses of study area 1 consist of a "shopping center" type area of commercial activity. These uses are adequately located here but more buffering must be done to protect the abutting residential property.

D. Inadequate Lot Sizes

Lots that are less than 6,000 square feet in area are considered to be inadequate for a single family residential use. Smithfield contains 576 such lots representing 23 percent of the total number of lots within the community. Study areas 3, 4, and 9 have the largest number. Area 3 contains 47 such lots of 48 percent of its total number. Area 4 contains 12 such lots or 50 percent of its total number. Area 9 contains 225 such lots or 78 percent of its total number of lots.

Once an inadequate lot is created the only way it can be done away with is to combine it with another lot. The lots in area 9 are so many in number and different ownership that this would be impossible except through complete urban renewal or redevelopment. Many of the lots in other areas

**INADEQUATE LOT
SIZE**

MAP No. 5

- 20 -

SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA



can be combined with other adjoining lots to make standard building sites. The enactment of the proposed subdivision ordinance and zoning ordinance will help to eliminate the inadequate size lot in future development.

E. The Lack of Community Facilities

Community facilities are sadly lacking in many of the study areas even though they may be served by facilities located in an adjacent area. The city has a recent Community Facilities Plan which reviews in detail the needs of the community. The following information is taken from that plan.

Fire Protection

Smithfield has one fire station located in study area 3. This station adequately serves the study areas in the central portion of the community but it does not adequately serve the industries in study area 21 nor the residential uses in areas 7, 12, 13, 16, 24, 25, 27 and 28. In order to serve these areas the plan recommends two new fire stations, one to be located in study area 12 and the other to be located in area 25.

Water System

All study areas are adequately served with municipal water except the southeastern portion of study area 7, the northwestern portion of study area 13 and the eastern portion of study area 10. All of these areas can be easily served by the city once the residents petition for water service and pay their share of the cost.

Sewer System

The eastern portion of study area 10, all of study areas 7, 13, 16, 24, 25, 26 and 27 are without sewer service even though they may be served in the near future. Study area 13 will require a new major interceptor line to the treatment plant that will need to be built before service may be a reality. Study areas 16, 24, 25, 26 and 27 can be served but these areas will require major construction before they can be served. (See the recommendations of Smithfield's Community Facilities Plan).

Parks

Smithfield has a ten acre park and a two acre park it owns, a ten acre park it leases and two privately owned park areas. The ten acre site owned by the city is located in study area 5 but, it also serves study areas 4, 6, 3, and a

portion of 8. The ten acre site that is leased is located in study area 9 but it also serves study area 10 and portions of study areas 1, 2 and 3. The two acre park is commonly called the Jaycee Kiddie Park and it is located in study area 15. This park also serves study areas 1, 2, 3, and 4. The two private parks are of limited use and do not serve the community as park areas. Thus, study areas 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 27, 16, 7 and portions of 8 are without proper park lands. The Community Facilities Plan has recommended that a 16 acre site be acquired in area 25 or 26 to serve the West Smithfield area. The plan also recommends the purchase of a similar facility in study area 12 and 16. These areas would provide the needs of a growing community and the needs of these individual study areas.

Schools

The schools serving the city of Smithfield are operated by Johnston County. There are four school sites serving the population within Smithfield's planning area. Within the next two years a new high school will be completed in study area 17 (See Map 10). This school will serve the eastern portion of Smithfield and the western portion of Selma. Both of the existing high schools are located on inadequate sites and are limited in their facilities. Since little improvement may be made to these existing facilities it is suggested that a new high school be built in study area 12 and convert the one in study area 9 to an elementary school, and the one in study area 2 to a junior high school facility. The two junior high facilities are adequate to serve the area within the corporate limits but study areas 24, 25, 26 and 27 are without adequate service. It is suggested that a new facility be constructed in study area 26 to serve the West Smithfield area. It is also suggested that the new high school facility in study area 17 also include space for junior high facilities.

The elementary school facilities of Smithfield are very limited and there is need for immediate expansion. The three existing sites are adequate to serve their service area but inadequate to serve as they are now attempting to serve the community. New elementary schools are suggested for study areas 4, 10, 17, 22, 24, 26 and 27. These schools are needed to provide the proper service areas within the neighborhoods of Smithfield. (See Smithfield's Community Facilities Plan).

F. Pedestrian Accidents

Smithfield has been very fortunate in that few pedestrian accidents involving only one fatality has occurred during the past year. Map number 9 illustrates the location of the six pedestrian accidents that occurred in Smithfield during the year 1966. All but one of these accidents are related to the traffic on U. S. 70 through the main business district

HIGH SCHOOLS

MAP No. 6

— EXISTING

- - - PROPOSED

SMITHFIELD

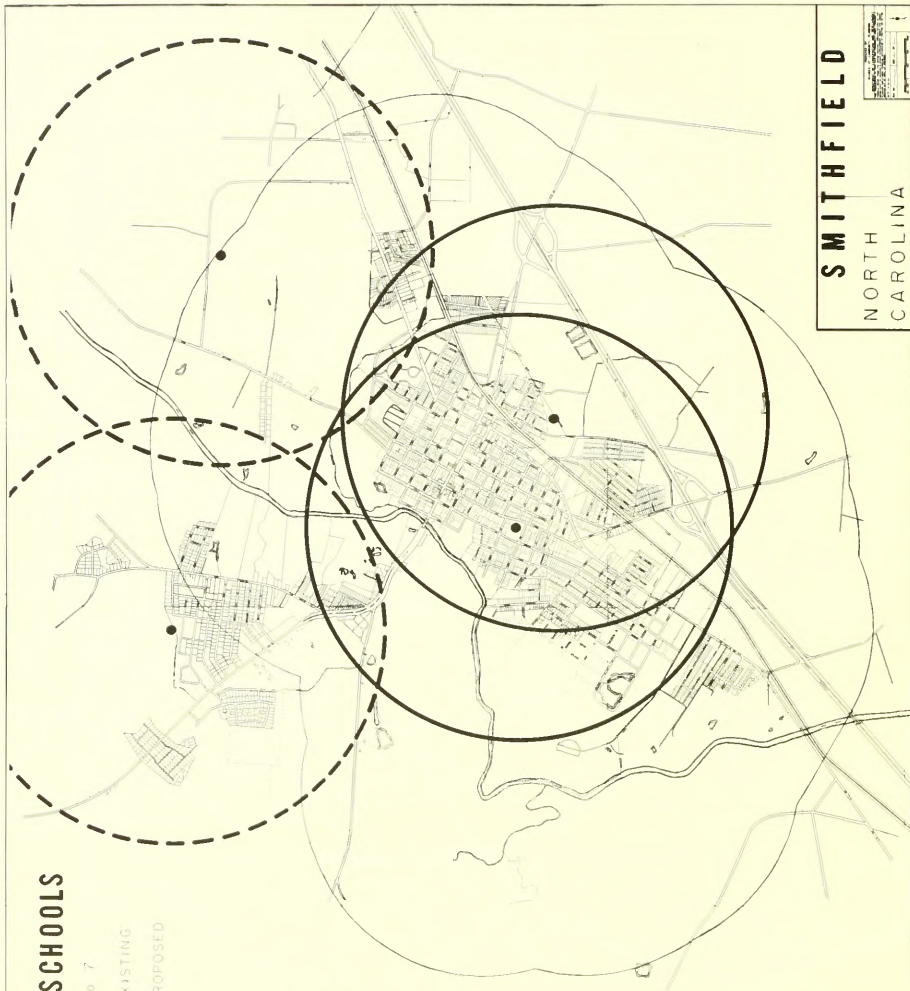
NORTH
CAROLINA



JR HIGH SCHOOLS

MAP No 7

— EXISTING
--- PROPOSED



SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA



ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

MAP No. 8

— EXISTING
- - - PROPOSED

SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA



of the community. The occurrence of these accidents reflects the need for separation of pedestrians from the motoring public in the downtown shopping areas. The adoption and effectuation of Smithfield's Central Business District Plan would greatly reduce the number of these accidents by eliminating the situations which cause these accidents.

G. Vehicular Accidents

Smithfield has an unusually large number of vehicular accidents especially along U. S. Highways 70 and 301. Map number 9 illustrates the location of vehicular accidents that occurred during the months of July through December, 1966. The city averages 23 accidents per month or a total of 276 accidents per year. The majority of these accidents occurred on U. S. Highways 70 and 301 and around the Central Business District. The highest concentration seems to be in the following intersection locations:

1. Fourth and Market Streets.
2. 301 and Market Street.
3. Market Street and Etna Street.
4. Brogden Road and 301.
5. Lee Street and 301.

All of these locations reflect the extremely high concentration of vehicular traffic along the major routes within the community.

Map 10 illustrates the results of traffic counts that were made by the North Carolina State Highway Commission in 1965. That portion of Market Street which had the largest number of accidents was found to have an average of 10,000 plus vehicles passing daily. U. S. Highway 301 had an average of 7,000 to 9,000 vehicles passing daily, depending on the particular section of the road. Normally a road with an average daily vehicular volume of over 5,000 vehicles should be a four lane highway. Smithfield has a thoroughfare plan which would provide "loop" streets that would relieve the present traffic volumes. When this plan is effectuated there should be a sharp decline in vehicular accidents within Smithfield.

PEDESTRIAN & VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS 1966

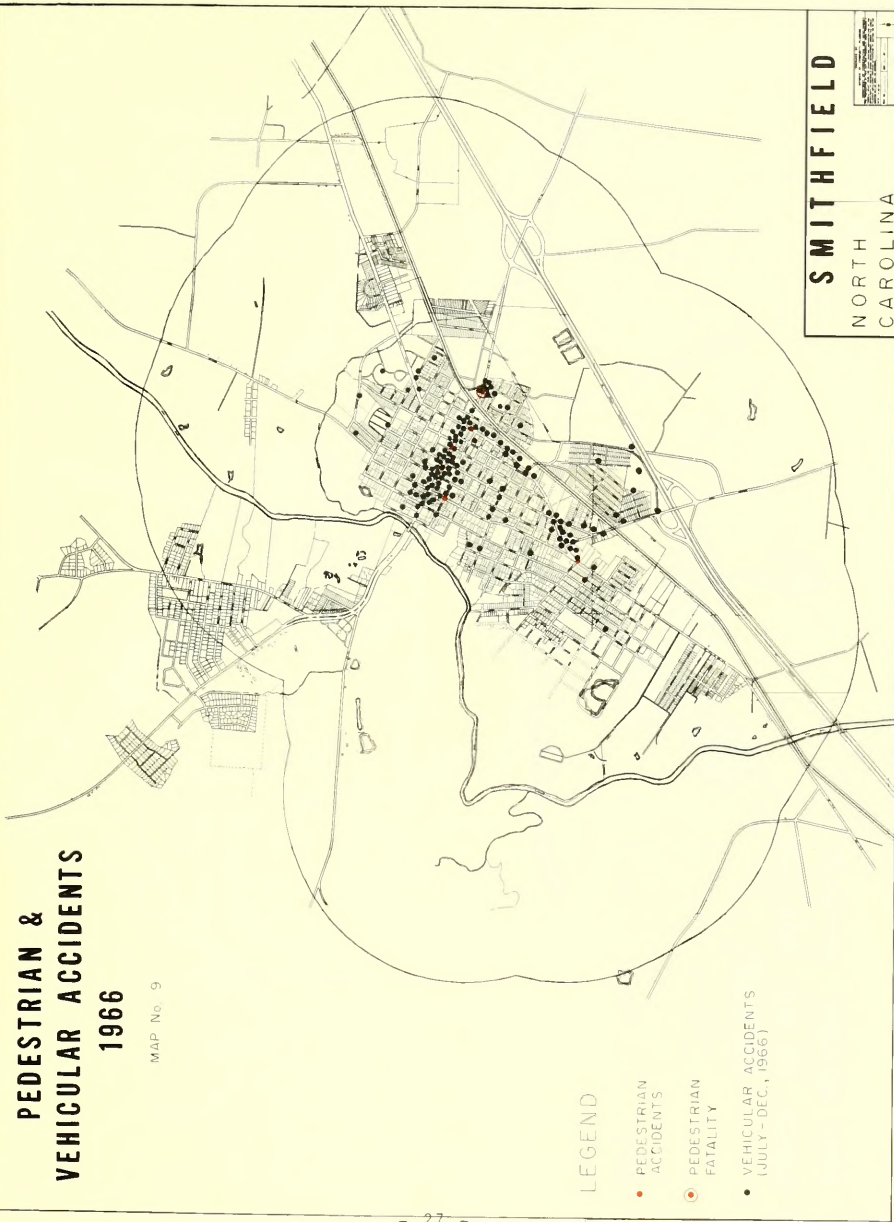
MAP No. 9

LEGEND

- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
- PEDESTRIAN FATALITY
- VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS (JULY - DEC., 1966)

SMITHFIELD

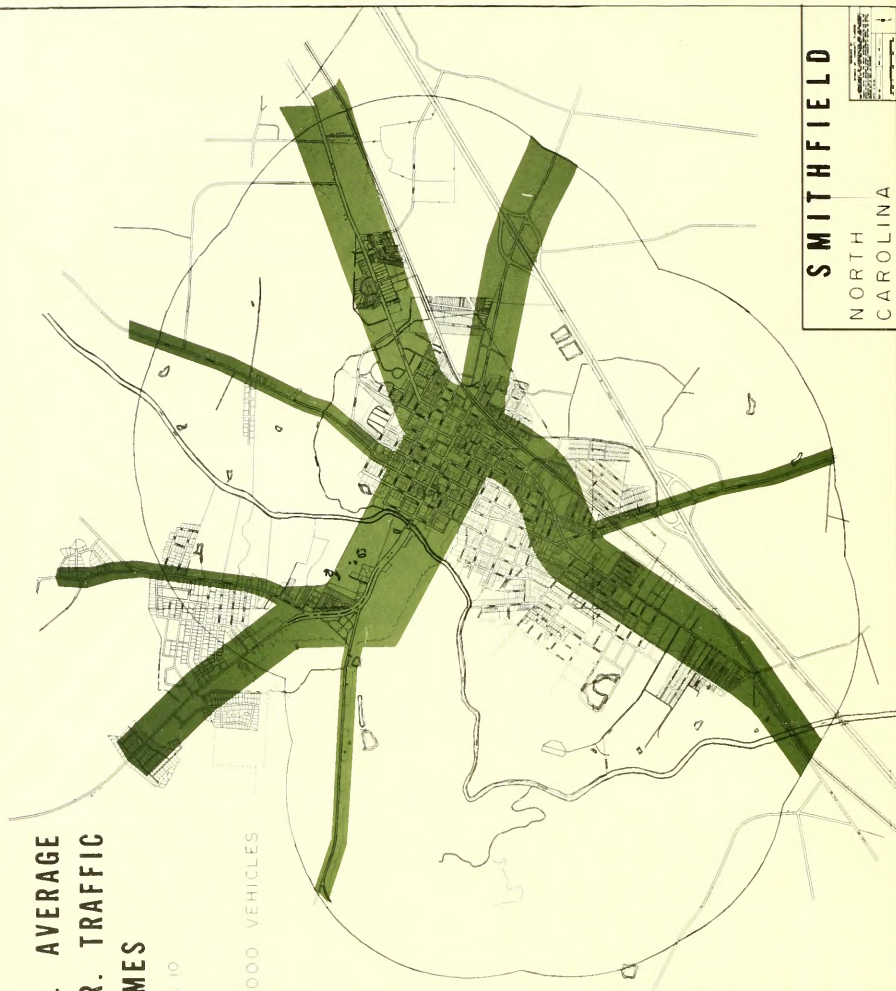
NORTH
CAROLINA



1965 ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY 24 HR. TRAFFIC VOLUMES

MAP No. 10

SCALE: 1" = 15,000 VEHICLES



SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA



H. Major Fires

Smithfield had 42 major fires during 1966. Major fires are those that resulted in property damages of \$100 or above excluding grass fires, tobacco barn fires, automobile fires, etc. Study areas 3, 9 and 10 accounted for 66 percent of the fires occurring within Smithfield's entire planning area. Each of these study areas are served by the main downtown station, however, study area 10 is in the fringe of its service area. It is, therefore, recommended that the proposed station in the southern portion of the community be constructed first. This would give adequate fire protection to those portions of the community which need it most.

MAJOR FIRES 1966

<u>Study Area</u>	<u>Number of Fires</u>	<u>Study Area</u>	<u>Number of Fires</u>
1	0	15	1
2	2	16	1
3	10	17	0
4	0	18	1
5	1	19	0
6	0	20	0
7	0	21	0
8	2	22	0
9	9	23	0
10	9	24	0
11	1	25	1
12	1	26	2
13	0	27	1
14	0		

4. DETERMINING OCCURRENCE OF SOCIAL BLIGHT

4. Determining Occurrence of Social Blight

Social blight within a community is considered a major problem to a neighborhood. It consist of such factors as crime, juvenile delinquency, venereal disease, tuberculosis, illegitimate births and infant deaths. All of these factors represent a decline in the general mental and physical health of the people. The following statistics represent the condition of social blight within Smithfield. This information was furnished by the local Police Department, the County Sheriffs Department and the County Health Department. Study areas 3, 8, 9 and 10 have the largest occurrence of various social blight factors and the majority of these factors seem to occur inside the corporate limits.

The occurrence of venereal disease and tuberculosis appears to be declining in Smithfield as the yearly average for the past five years has been a great deal larger than the average for the last year (1966).

Residence of Persons Convicted of Crime in 1966				Veneral ¹ Disease 1966	Tuber- culosis 1966 ²	Illegi- timate Births	Infant Deaths		
Study Area	Against Persons	Against Property	Juvenile Delinquency			W	C	Fetal	Other
1	5	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--
2	5	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	1
3	10	6	1	2	--	--	3	1	--
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	2	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--
6	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
7	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	2	--
8	5	3	2	--	--	1	4	1	--
9	30	9	5	1	1	--	5	1	--
10	23	7	--	4	2	--	9	1	1
11	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	82	28	12	9	3	3	23	8	3
Inside							26		11
16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--
21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1
24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
25	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	2
26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	4	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
Total	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
Fringe	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
+ City	82	28	12	9	3	3	23	8	3
Total									
Planning	91	29	13	10	4	6	24	10	9
Area									

¹Five year average = 70 cases/year for the entire county.

²Five year average = 22 cases/year for the entire county.

5. DETERMINING OCCURRENCE OF ECONOMIC BLIGHT

5. Determining Occurrence of Economic Blight

Economic blight represents the lack of ability of the people to support themselves. These people because of various reasons become dependent upon society for their livelihood. The information presented herein was gathered from records of the Johnston County Health Department.

Study areas 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, and 10 have the highest occurrence of economic blight. Area number 5 has an extremely high number of "old age assistance" recipients because of the location of the Colonial Rest Home.

The majority of economic blight occurs within the corporate limits of Smithfield and this blight appears to be greatly limited to certain areas.

ECONOMIC BLIGHT

Study	1967	1967	1967	Study	1967	1967	1967
Areas	Old Age	Permanently	Dependent	Areas	Old Age	Permanently	Dependent
Assistance	Assistance	Disabled	Children	Assistance	Assistance	Disabled	Children
1	6	10	2	16	-	-	-
2	5	4	5	17	-	-	-
3	3	1	13	18	-	-	1
4	-	-	-	19	-	-	1
5	34 ¹	10	4	20	-	-	-
6	4	2	9	21	-	-	-
7	-	2	1	22	-	-	-
8	7	2	1	23	1	2	3
9	9	10	28	24	-	-	-
10	14	9	41	25	3	1	3
11	-	2	1	26	1	-	-
12	-	-	-	27	2	-	1
13	1	-	-	7	3	8	
14	-	-	-	83	52	105	
15	-	-	-	90	55	113	
	83	52	105				

¹ Colonial Rest Home.

6. SUMMARY OF BLIGHT

6. Summary of Blight

The blighted conditions of Smithfield vary to a great extent from one area to another. Many of the factors of blight are considerably more dominant in some areas than they are in others. However, in summing up the various kinds of blight found in Smithfield there are certain areas within the stated study areas which seem to have a definite concentration of blight. This concentration of blight leads to a designation as a slum area. Map number 11 indicates areas which represent a concentration of blight. For all practical purposes these areas are the slums of Smithfield and must be considered as bad business for the community, although the people of these areas must not be overlooked. Despair with their lot often carries slum dwellers beyond the point of caring about their condition. If the cycle of poverty and ignorance is to be broken, action must be taken by the public to help these people regain their self respect and equip themselves to participate more fully in the world around them.

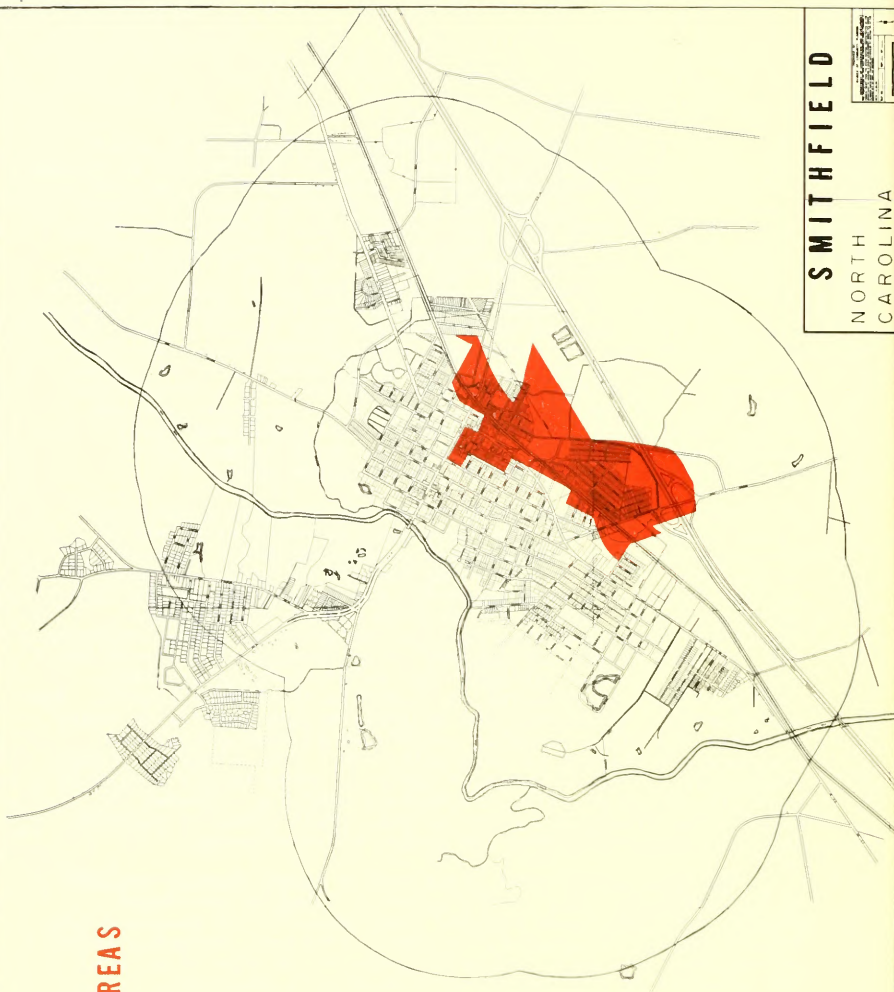
Most of the people over 40 living in these areas were caught unprepared for the rapid pace of automation, which has drastically shrunk the farm population while increasing production, caused a continuing decline of unskilled jobs through increasing mechanization, and raised the educational requirements for almost all skilled jobs. These people neglected their education or were denied an adequate education and now have meager job opportunities because of a dearth of skills. As low wage earners they barely subsist and they instill little inspiration or incentive in their children. The social stigma of poverty and hardship weighs heavily on these children and their parents, tending to produce behavioral problems and neglect of responsibility. The children, seldom encouraged in school by their parents, often become drop-outs with few skills to offer a potential employer. Doomed to repeat the mistakes of their elders, these children grow up, have families, and widen the circle of involvement.

The people described above are in large measure victims of circumstances they cannot control. They do not cause blight, but they inadvertently contribute to its perpetuation. Either they do not have the economic strength to remold their environment in a more desirable pattern, or else they lack the capacity or initiative to do something about it.

The social and monetary cost of a slum neighborhood to a community is large indeed. Broken homes, illegitimate children, juvenile delinquency, and major crimes are the usual by-products of such areas. The waste and misuse of human lives in slums is staggering to the imagination.

BLIGHTED AREAS

MAP No. 11



SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA



Blighted neighborhoods are a drag on the city's economy. The cost for public services spirals upward in slums while property values spiral downward. Tax delinquencies in such areas are numerous, further decreasing the tax revenue. Maintenance to unpaved streets is costly, demand for police and fire protection is usually quite heavy, and public health, education, and welfare costs are typically very high.

Nearby business areas suffer from their proximity to slums because potential customers are reluctant to pass through, even by, such an area on their way to the business districts. The presence of blighted areas in a city affects the image it has in the minds of visitors and residents alike, and can undermine the civic pride of its citizens. Industrialists seeking new locations for their firms are likely to be adversely affected by blighted neighborhoods in a city.

Blight offends the sensibilities of the concerned citizen in at least two ways. His humanitarian impulses are aroused through awareness of the overcrowded, unhealthy, and generally unhappy existence which is the slum-dweller's lot. And his business instincts are revolted by the economic waste which inevitably accompanies blight. Slums are decidedly "bad business", both socially and economically.

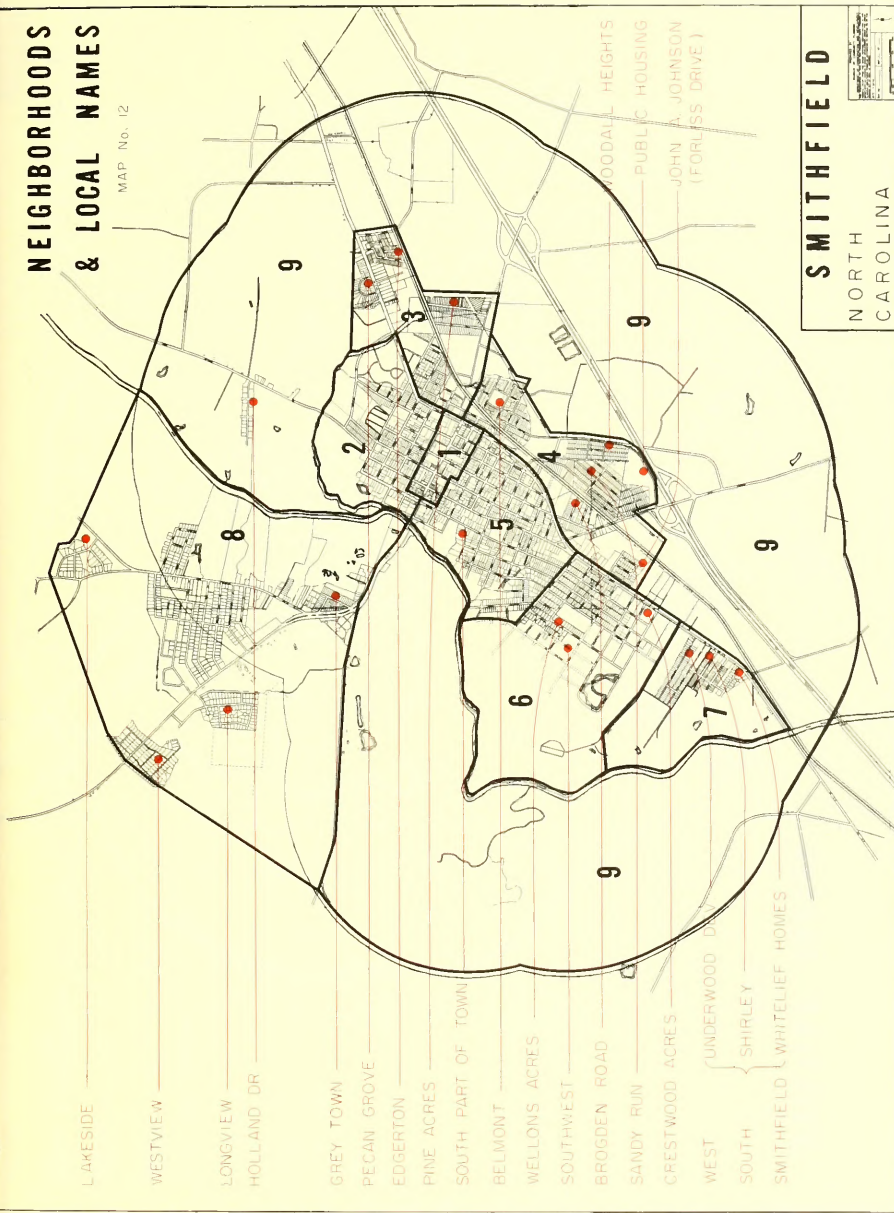
7. DELINEATION AND DESCRIPTION OF NEIGHBORHOODS

NEIGHBORHOODS & LOCAL NAMES

MAP No. 12

SMITHFIELD

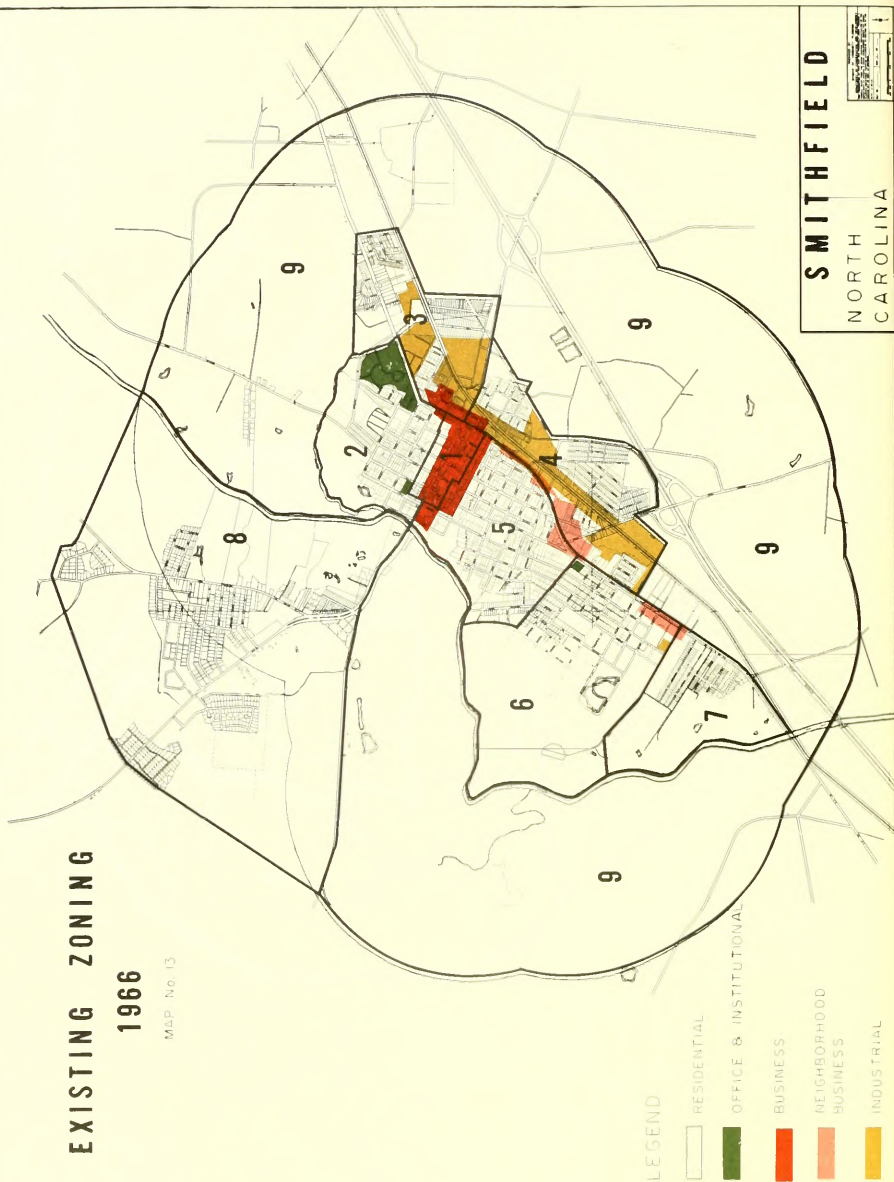
NORTH
CAROLINA



EXISTING ZONING

1966

MSP No. 13



LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL
- OFFICE & INSTITUTIONAL
- BUSINESS
- NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS
- INDUSTRIAL

SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA



7. Delineation and Description of Neighborhoods

The City of Smithfield may be divided into nine major areas or neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are homogeneous areas with respect to certain physical, economic and social aspects. The boundaries of these neighborhoods have been drawn along major streets, railroads, city limit lines, etc. and they encompass groups of study areas as was discussed in previous chapters. These neighborhoods share many of the same common municipal services, social activities and other facilities such as schools, recreation, utilities, fire and police protection, sidewalks, streets, etc. They consist of people who have made lifetime investments with the understanding that they would be protected so that they will have a good place to live. Many times there is a lack of protection and blight begins to appear because things begin to get rundown and worn out. While there is no magic formula to prevent this from happening a plan of community action can help to protect the area by making the citizens of each neighborhood aware that the deterioration of their property also is detrimental to the neighborhood as a whole and conversely, the deterioration to the neighborhood will be detrimental to the value of their property.

The following is a complete description of each neighborhood and some suggested means of improvements.

NEIGHBORHOOD 1

Location

Neighborhood 1 is a rectangular shaped area in the center of the community bounded by Second Street, Bridge Street, Eighth Street and Johnston Street.

Land Use

This neighborhood is the central core of activity within the community. It contains the city's central business district, the majority of the secondary retail activity, the city and county governmental activities and a few residences. The residential areas are located in the southern end of the neighborhood bounded by U. S. 70, Eighth Street, Johnston Street and Fifth Street. This area is a blight concentration area. (See Map 11). The remaining area of the neighborhood is entirely commercial in nature. In 1964 the City of Smithfield published a detailed comprehensive plan of the area designating new buildings, buildings to be demolished and parking facilities to be provided. Since that time new construction and changes in the area have been in accordance with the plan. The city and county have constructed a modern efficient library, several parking lots have been built and a major department store expansion has occurred. There is one problem, however, the Post Office Department has decided to construct a new building on Bridge Street at the old "Little Dixie Warehouse" site. This is not in keeping with the original plan. This site was originally intended as a parking lot.

Zoning

Present zoning in the area is strictly commercial. In the future when the proposed ordinance is adopted the area will be zoned according to four classifications of commercial or office zones. The southern portion which is a part of Treatment Area "A" will be zoned commercial.

Population and Housing

Neighborhood 1 was found to have a total of 184 dwellings including apartments and trailers. These dwellings have been estimated to contain approximately 625 persons most of which are nonwhite. This neighborhood is thought to contain 92 elementary students, 31 intermediate students and 57 secondary students. The dilapidated structures in this neighborhood account for 6.7 percent of the total structures and the structures which are either dilapidated or in need of major repair account for 14 percent of the total housing. Therefore, neighborhood 1 has approximately 88 people who are living in 26 substandard houses.

Environmental and Social Factors That Contribute to Blight

1. Twenty-six houses are in need of major repair or are dilapidated.
2. Fifty-four of the area's lots are substandard in size.
3. Four blocks of street are unpaved and four blocks are without curb and gutter.
4. Two blocks have water lines less than 6 inches in diameter.
5. The entire neighborhood is without a park or area of green space for the pleasure of the pedestrian.
6. Four pedestrian accidents occurred in this neighborhood in 1966.
7. Fifty-five vehicular accidents occurred in this neighborhood between July and December of 1966.
8. U. S. Highway 70 passes through the center of this neighborhood with an average daily vehicular volume of 10,000 vehicles.
9. Ten major fires occurred during the year 1966.
10. There were five residents of this neighborhood convicted of crimes in 1966 and one resident was a juvenile delinquent.
11. During 1966 there was one case of venereal disease and one illegitimate birth in this neighborhood.
12. There are six recipients of old age assistance, ten recipients of permanently disabled assistance and two recipients of dependent children assistance in this neighborhood.

Recommendations for Physical Improvements

1. Adopt and effectuate the city's Thoroughfare Plan in order to relieve the traffic volume on Market Street (U. S. 70) and reduce the number of traffic related pedestrian and vehicular accidents in the area.
2. Declare the southeastern portion of the neighborhood, which is also a portion of treatment area "A", as a redevelopment area so that this land can be converted to commercial activities instead of slum residential use.

3. The Downtown Smithfield Plan should be used continually as a guide to the total development of neighborhood 1.
4. Pave those streets that are unpaved and add curb and gutter to all streets without it.
5. Develop a downtown park area for pedestrian use such as the arcades suggested in the Central Business District Plan.

NEIGHBORHOOD 2

Location

Neighborhood 2 is the older section of Smithfield northeast of Neighborhood 1 bounded by Buffaloe Creek on the north, U. S. Highway 301, Bridge Street, Second Street, Market Street and the Neuse River.

Land Use

This neighborhood is one of the oldest sections of the community. It contains a major residential area, the city's largest cemetery, the armory, a municipal ball park and the medical facilities of the county. The block facing U. S. 301 in the southeastern portion of the neighborhood is devoted to automobile sales and related retail activities.

The block adjacent to Neighborhood 1 between Fifth and Sixth Streets contains a large number of blighted residences and has been designated as a portion of a slum area. (See Map 11). The western portion of this neighborhood is an established residential area which is well kept. The eastern portion contains many medical professional offices, the county hospital, the county Health Department and a drug store. This area has blended well with the residential areas. The area west of the hospital on Seventh Street and Fourth Street consist of small homes less than 10 years old. Some of these houses are beginning to show wear and tear and in a few years may become in need of major repair.

Zoning

The present zoning ordinance has the entire area zoned as residential or institutional. However, there are two small areas zoned for business, one on Buffaloe Road and the other adjacent to the hospital, both of which should not exist. The proposed zoning ordinance provides for highway commercial zoning in the southeastern portion of the neighborhood, residential zoning in the western portion and institutional zoning in the northeastern portion. The institutional zoning in this area is specifically to provide for a medical complex consisting of professional offices, clinics, pharmacies, rest homes, the hospital, etc. The proposed ordinance will create very few nonconforming uses in this neighborhood.

Population and Housing

Neighborhood 2 was found to have a total of 326 dwelling units composed of 298 residential structures and 22 mobile homes. Using the 1960 urban population per dwelling unit factor of 3.4 persons per dwelling unit, the population of this neighborhood is estimated to be approximately 1183 persons. This neighborhood has been estimated to contain 163 elementary students, 55 intermediate students and 105 secondary students. The housing conditions of this neighborhood are as follows:

	<u>Number Structures</u>	<u>Population</u>
1. Standard	150	510
2. Minor Repair Needed	83	282
3. Major Repair Needed	36	122
4. Dilapidated	<u>29</u>	<u>99</u>
Total	298	1013

Environmental and Social Factors That Contribute to Blight

1. Sixty-five houses are in need of major repair or are dilapidated.
2. Sixty-one of the neighborhood lots are substandard in size. However, most of these are centered around the intersection of Bridge Street and Fifth Street and they will be utilized for parking according to the CBD Plan.

3. Four blocks of streets are not paved and 24 blocks are without curb and gutter.
4. Three blocks have water lines that are less than 6 inches in diameter.
5. The ball park is in a rundown condition and is not open for general use of the neighborhood's population.
6. This area is outside the immediate service area of an elementary school. However, a new site has been recommended on Buffaloe Road between Buffaloe Creek and North Street for an elementary school of approximately 12 classrooms.
7. In 1966 there were 9 vehicular accidents.
8. U. S. 301, which borders this neighborhood on the east has a high average volume of vehicular traffic (7-8,000 vehicles) during a 24 hour period.
9. There was one major fire in 1966. However, it resulted in property damages of less than \$500.00.
10. The neighborhood in 1966 had five residents who were convicted of a major crime.
11. There were two illegitimate births and one infant death in this neighborhood during 1966.
12. There are 38 persons in this neighborhood who receive old age assistance. This large amount is the result of the Colonial Rest Home being located here.
13. There are 12 recipients of permanently disabled assistance and 13 recipients of dependent children assistance.

Recommendations for Physical Improvements

1. Adopt and effectuate the city's thoroughfare plan in order to relieve the traffic volume on U. S. 301.
2. Study the southeastern portion of the neighborhood for possible designation as a redevelopment area so it can be developed into parking facilities in accordance with the CBD Plan.
3. Pave all unpaved streets and add curb and gutter to all streets without it.
4. Develop the ball park area into a community park which could be used at any time for both active and passive recreation.

5. The proposed zoning ordinance should be adopted as soon as possible to protect the hospital area from encroachment of detrimental land uses.
6. The cemetery should be landscaped and its general appearance improved to enhance the area around it.
7. A neighborhood improvement committee should be formed to prevent the existing minor repair structures from becoming major repair or dilapidated structures.
8. The construction of the proposed elementary school should be considered for the very near future.
9. The portions of the CBD plan which call for parking lots in this neighborhood should be put into effect as soon as possible.
10. Replace all substandard water lines with a minimum of six inch diameter lines.

NEIGHBORHOOD 3

Location

Neighborhood 3 is the eastern portion of the community bounded by the northern property line of the "Pecan Grove" subdivision, Peden Road, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the eastern property line of the "Pine Street" subdivision U. S. 70, U. S. Highway 301 and Buffaloe Creek.

Land Use

This neighborhood is a mixture of several types of land use. The portion south of the railroad and north of U. S. 70 consist of several commercial and light industrial uses facing Highway 70 and a relatively new subdivision of excellent homes. The portion north of the railroad and south of U. S. 301 contains industrial activities in the blocks closest to U. S. 70, a mill village and a major industrial operation in the northern blocks. The mill village has been sold to individual property owners and the homes appear to be well kept, especially in the northern part. The close vicinity of the major industry in the northern part has not had an adverse effect upon this residential property as its activities are all interior and the outward appearance of the building and grounds has been kept pleasant and attractive.

The homes adjacent to the industrial activities in the southern part are not as well kept and appear to be on a downhill trend. This is perhaps a result of the adverse effect of the industrial uses that adjoin it. This area is considered a blighted area. (See Map 11). The portion of this neighborhood that lies east of Buffaloe Creek contains the county fair grounds, some highway strip commercial uses and residential neighborhood. The residences north of U. S. 301 in the area commonly called Pecan Grove appear to be in good condition and the neighborhood appears to be well established. The residences south of U. S. 301 in the area commonly called Edgerton Subdivision appears to be suffering from the adverse effect of the many mixed uses, including service stations, mobile home parks, bulk oil storage plants, bottling works, a hatchery and auto repair businesses.

Zoning

The city's present ordinance has this neighborhood zoned about half industrial and half residential, with too much commercial zoning along U. S. 301 between U. S. 70 and Hancock Street. The proposed ordinance has provided for a limited amount of commercial uses along U. S. 301 and U. S. 70 with the majority of the land between U. S. 301 and the railroad being light industrial. The remaining portions of "Pecan Grove" and the Pine Acres Subdivision are zoned residential.

Population and Housing

Neighborhood 3 was found to contain 202 residential structures and 13 mobile homes, housing 731 persons. The housing was found to be in the following condition:

Standard	100
Minor Repair Needed	52
Major Repair Needed	41
Dilapidated	9

The fifty houses that are in need of major repair or are dilapidated represent 24.8 percent of the total structures in the neighborhood, and they contain approximately 170 people.

Environmental and Social Factors That Contribute to Blight

1. Fifty residential structures are either dilapidated or in need of major repair.
2. There is a considerable amount of mixed land use in the area east of Buffaloe Creek and between the railroad and U. S. Highway 301.
3. There are 19 blocks of unpaved streets in this neighborhood.

4. There are 16 blocks of paved streets without curb and gutter.
5. There are 54 lots that are inadequate in size for building purposes.
6. The land east of the County Hospital and Etna Street is inadequately protected by the fire department because of distance from the main station.
7. The "Pecan Grove" area and the residential area between Pine Street and Peden Road (Edgerton Sub-division) does not have municipal water service.
8. The area east of Buffaloe Creek does not have municipal sewer service.
9. The neighborhood is totally lacking in park area and facilities. At present there is no park land in this area. There is a private picnic park adjacent to Buffaloe Creek but it is not suitable for any type of active recreation and is not "ideal" for passive recreation.
10. The area east of Buffaloe Creek is not adequately served by an elementary school. There has been a proposal for a school just north of Pecan Grove which would have approximately 12 classrooms with room for expansion to 25 total classrooms. (See Map 8).
11. Vehicular accidents have occurred in this neighborhood during 1966 and one fatal pedestrian accident has occurred. These accidents are centered around the intersection of Etna Street with U. S. 70, the intersection of U. S. 70 with U. S. 301 and the intersection of U. S. 301 with North Street.
12. U. S. Highway 301 has an average daily traffic volume of approximately 7,000 cars and U. S. 70 has an average of 6,000 cars. Both of these traffic volumes exceed the load these roads were designed for.
13. The western portion of this neighborhood had two major fires during 1966.
14. This neighborhood had 8 residents who were convicted of major crimes and 3 who were juvenile delinquents during 1966.
15. There were 6 illegitimate births and 3 infant deaths in this neighborhood during 1966.
16. This neighborhood has 7 recipients of permanently disabled assistance and two recipients of dependent children assistance.

Recommendations For Physical Improvement

1. It is recommended that water and sewer service be provided to the residential areas of this neighborhood.
2. It is recommended that "tight" zoning controls be placed on future commercial development so that it is limited to only one side of U. S. Highways 301 and 70.
3. Park land should be provided for this neighborhood that would give the people an opportunity for both active and passive recreation. Approximately seven acres should be provided for this purpose. Perhaps this could be combined with the proposed school site.
4. Purchase a site of at least twenty acres for the proposed elementary site.
5. Pave unpaved streets and provide curb and gutter.
6. The right-of-way for proposed thoroughfares should be acquired as soon as possible in accordance with Smithfield's Thoroughfare Plan.
7. The effectuation of the recommendations for Treatment Area "B" should be begun immediately.
8. The city should acquire a site for a future fire station so that some day adequate fire protection can be provided within the entire neighborhood.
9. Careful consideration should be given to the possible development of the land between Pecan Grove and the hospital so that there will be no detrimental effect.
10. Major streets and thoroughfares in this neighborhood should be landscaped to improve the physical appearance of the neighborhood from the road.
11. In the future all new buildings along U. S. 301 and 70 should be set back sufficiently to assure that adequate landscaping and future highway widening can be provided.

NEIGHBORHOOD 4

Location

Neighborhood 4 is bounded by U. S. 301 on the north, U. S. 70 on the east, the Smithfield corporate limits line on the south and west. This area is an older section of the community consisting of very small homes and low income families.

Land Use

The portion known as "Belmont" consists of residences, a few retail and service establishments and two schools. The portion known as "Woodall Heights" and "Sandy Run" is almost completely residential including a major low rent housing development. There are a few scattered retail businesses such as a county type store and a barber shop. The portions known as "Forbes Drive" and "Brogden Road" contain some industrial uses such as a lumber mill and an auto junk yard. These two areas also contain a few scattered retail activities. The commercial activities seem to be spreading along U. S. 301 and causing an adverse effect on the adjacent property. This entire neighborhood consist of small homes and public housing uses. The neighborhood has two school sites and ball park area for recreation but it does not have passive park facilities.

Zoning

The entire neighborhood is presently zoned either industrial or residential. The industrial zoning is completely detrimental to the residential area and has been zoned without regard for either existing land use or a reasonable future land use. Even the school site has been zoned industrial.

The proposed zoning ordinance will provide for far less industrial zoning and a few areas of commercial activity especially around the intersection of Brogden Road and U. S. 301.

Population and Housing

Neighborhood 4 was found to contain 9 mobile homes and 552 residential structures containing 643 total dwelling units housing approximately 2186 people. This neighborhood is thought to contain 350 elementary students, 110 intermediate students and 200 secondary students. The residential

structures of this neighborhood were found to be in the following condition:

Standard	133
Minor Repair Needed	74
Major Repair Needed	121
Dilapidated	224

The 345 residential structures in a state of dilapidation or in need of major repair represent 62.5 percent of the total structures in the neighborhood and they house approximately 1173 people.

Environmental and Social Factors That Contribute to Blight

1. Within the area 345 residential structures are in need of major repair or are dilapidated.
2. Almost all streets are unpaved and those 13 blocks that are paved do not have curb and gutter.
3. The area adjacent to U. S. 301 and the railroad between U. S. 70 and Lee Street contains mixed land uses such as service stations, farm supply stores, grocery stores, industrial uses, etc.
4. There are 290 lots that are inadequate in size for building purposes. The majority of these are located in the Belmont section but some are in the Woodall Heights area adjacent to the Old Depot Road.
5. The Woodall Heights, Sandy Run, and Brogden Road sections of this neighborhood are inadequately protected from fire because of the travel distance from the main fire station. A new station has been proposed in Crestwood Acres which would provide the needed protection to this area.
6. Woodall Heights is served by water lines of less than six inches in diameter which renders them unprotected from fire. The exterior areas of Woodall Heights have municipal water but the Sandy Run section does not. The Forbes Drive section is inadequately served because of the substandard size line.
7. Sandy Run and Woodall Heights do not have adequate sewer service because of the lack of major lines.
8. This neighborhood has a ball park and two school sites but it is without a park that is owned by the city. The city leases the present ten acre site and operates it. This area has a population of approximately 2200 people who should have access to approximately

22 acres of park land. However, the two school sites and the ten acre site have filled this need. It is recommended that the city acquire this property rather than lease it.

9. This neighborhood is adequately served by junior and senior high schools but is lacking in elementary service. An elementary school has been recommended in the Sandy Run section and it would contain approximately 12 classrooms.
10. There has been one fatal accident in this neighborhood during 1966. This accident involved a pedestrian attempting to cross U. S. 70 at Etna Street.
11. There have been 24 vehicular accidents during the last six months of 1966. The majority of these occurred at the Etna Street - U. S. 70 intersection and along U. S. 301.
12. U. S. 301 bordering this neighborhood has a daily traffic volume of over 6700 vehicles per day. U. S. 70 bordering this neighborhood has a daily traffic volume of over 7,000 vehicles per day.
13. This neighborhood had 18 major fires in 1966 representing 43 percent of the city's total number of major fires.
14. This neighborhood had 69 residents who were convicted of a major crime and 5 juvenile delinquents in 1966. There were 6 cases of venereal disease, 3 cases of tuberculosis, 14 illegitimate births and four infant deaths in this neighborhood in 1966.
15. The neighborhood has 23 recipients of old age assistance, 21 recipients of permanently disabled assistance and 70 recipients of dependent children assistance.

Recommendations For Physical Improvements

1. Adopt and effectuate the city's thoroughfare plan to relieve the congestion found on both U. S. 70 and U. S. 301.
2. Declare the entire Belmont Section as a redevelopment area and the Sandy Run and Woodall Heights sections as urban rehabilitation areas. (See Map 11).
3. Control the commercial development along U. S. 70, U. S. 301 and Brogden Road through an effective zoning ordinance. The main goal to be achieved would be the limitation of commercial and industrial

development in these areas.

4. Pass a subdivision ordinance that would require replatting or recombination of vacant lots that are below standard in size.
5. Plans should be made immediately for the acquisition of a site and the construction of a new fire station in Crestwood Acres.
6. Major water and sewer lines should be extended where needed in this neighborhood.
7. Acquisition and development of the presently leased park should be a major concern for this area.

NEIGHBORHOOD 5

Neighborhood 5 is bounded by Market Street, Second Street, Johnston Street, U. S. 301, Wellons Street and the Neuse River. This area is the old heart of Smithfield and consists of small modest homes to quite elegant homes.

Land Use

This neighborhood is commonly referred to as South Smithfield and it contains almost entirely residential uses. There are a few commercial activities along U. S. 301 and adjacent to neighborhood number 1 which is the central business district. There is a school located in the center of this neighborhood which houses grades 1-12, and a fraternal lodge in the northwestern portion of the neighborhood. This neighborhood is the established section of the community and there appears to be very few blighting factors in this area. This neighborhood has a small two acre park which is owned by the city commonly referred to as the Jaycee Kiddie Park.

Zoning

The present ordinance has this entire neighborhood zoned for residential purposes with the exception of the commercial properties which face U. S. 301, Johnston Street and Market Street. The proposed ordinance will provide commercial zoning in the commercial area at the intersection of U. S. 301 and Brogden Road but will tend to discourage commercial zoning along U. S. 301. The area bounded by the River, Market Street, Second Street and the extension of Johnston Street is to be zoned as office and institutional. In the new ordinance the

only nonconforming uses will be along and facing U. S. 301.

Population and Housing

Neighborhood 5 was found to contain a total of 647 dwelling units including apartments and mobile homes. These dwellings contain an estimated 2200 people, the majority of whom are white. This neighborhood is thought to contain 345 elementary students, 110 intermediate students and 200 secondary students.

In this neighborhood there are 401 standard residential structures, 139 needing minor repair, 38 needing major repair and 37 which are considered as dilapidated. Thus, there are approximately 255 people of this neighborhood who are living in 75 substandard homes.

Environmental and Social Factors That Contribute to Blight

1. Seventy-five residential structures are in need of major repair or in a dilapidated state.
2. Four blocks of street are unpaved.
3. Eight blocks of paved streets are without curb and gutter.
4. There is a considerable mixture of land use in the northern and southern tips of the neighborhood.
5. The northeastern portion of the neighborhood contains 125 lots which are substandard in size for building purposes.
6. The southern portion of the neighborhood is not adequately protected by the central fire station because of distance. The proposed station in the Crestwood Acres area will solve this problem.
7. There are twenty-five blocks that have inadequate sized water lines.
8. This neighborhood should have a minimum of twenty-two acres of park area for both active and passive recreation for all age groups. At the present time it has only two acres of park land and a school site that is completely inadequate for the school and cannot be considered as functioning as a park.
9. In the last six months of 1966 this neighborhood had 38 vehicular accidents most of which were on Johnston Street and U. S. 301.

10. There were three major fires in 1966.
11. In 1966 this neighborhood had 11 residents who were convicted of a major crime and three who were juvenile delinquents.
12. In 1966 there was one case of venereal disease and one infant death.
13. There are 11 recipients of old age assistance, 14 recipients of permanently disabled assistance, and 7 recipients of dependent children assistance.

Recommendations for Physical Improvements

1. Adopt and effectuate the city's thoroughfare plan.
2. Adopt the proposed zoning ordinance so proper development controls may be placed on the extension of the mixed uses at the northern and southern tips of the neighborhood.
3. Declare the eastern portion of the neighborhood as a redevelopment or rehabilitation area to eliminate the present indices of blight. (See Map 11).
4. Approximately twenty acres should be acquired in this neighborhood for park useage. The Neuse River on the northern edge of the neighborhood could provide an ideal site.
5. Immediate plans should be made to pave and add curb and gutter to those streets that do not have it now.
6. Plans should be made for the construction of the new fire station in the Crestwood Area as soon as possible.
7. Traffic controls should be added to Johnston Street to help eliminate the high occurrence of traffic accidents.

NEIGHBORHOOD 6

Location

Neighborhood 6 is bounded by Wellons Street, U. S. 301, the city dump road and the Neuse River. This area is in the southwestern portion of the community and is commonly referred to as Wellons Acres, Southwest and Crestwood Acres.

Land Use

The neighborhood is almost entirely residential except for the warehousing and stock sales activities along U. S. 301. The area contains the city's newest school, its only lake, a horse riding track and the city landfill. This neighborhood contains the city's most recent residential development consisting of modest to elegant homes.

Zoning

The present zoning ordinance has the entire area zoned as residential with the exception of the property facing 301 with the warehousing and stock sales activities. The proposed ordinance will recommend that the entire area be zoned residential and that the present commercial activities on U. S. 301 be considered as nonconforming uses.

Population and Housing

Neighborhood 6 contains a total of 194 dwelling units including one duplex structure. These dwellings are estimated to contain a total of 660 people, the majority of which are white. This neighborhood is thought to contain 107 elementary students, 33 intermediate students and 60 secondary students.

There are 190 standard housing structures, and 3 dilapidated housing structures. The three dilapidated structures are now vacant and are scheduled to be torn down. This neighborhood has 100 percent standard occupied housing.

Environmental and Social Factors That Contribute to Blight

1. The warehousing and stock sales activities are detrimental to the remainder of the neighborhood.
2. Many of the streets are unpaved. However, this is because development has not occurred on these streets. They will be paved with curb and gutter as soon as residential construction occurs.
3. The area has inadequate fire protection because of distance to the main fire station.

4. The water lines on Holand and Stevens Streets are inadequate in size.
5. This area needs approximately six acres of land for its present population and a total of 13 acres for its ultimate population. At the present time this neighborhood does not have a public park of any type. The school site is adequate for its use and in many ways functions as a park but this will not meet the needs of the people of this neighborhood for both active and passive recreation.
6. The neighborhood is bordered on the southeast by U. S. 301 which has an average daily traffic volume of 7500 to 8,000 vehicles.
7. The neighborhood had one major fire during 1966.

Recommendations for Physical Improvement

1. Adopt and effectuate the city's thoroughfare plan to help reduce the traffic volumes on U. S. 301.
2. Declare the portions along U. S. 301 as a rehabilitation area. (See Map 11).
3. Adopt the proposed zoning ordinance to render the commercial activities along U. S. 301 as nonconforming uses.
4. Construct the proposed new fire station in the Crestwood Area as soon as possible.
5. Improve the water lines on Holand and Stevens Streets.
6. Acquire approximately thirteen acres of park land for this neighborhood. The Neuse River area would provide a suitable site.

NEIGHBORHOOD 7

Location

Neighborhood 7 is bounded by the city dump road, U. S. 301 and the Neuse River. It is the extreme southern portion of the city's urban land.

Land Use

This area is almost entirely residential except for a few commercial activities facing U. S. 301 at the intersection of U. S. 301 and the road adjacent to Fieldcrest Mills.

Zoning

This neighborhood is presently unzoned. The proposed zoning ordinance will designate the majority of the area as residential. There will be a provision for the existing commercial development and for a new planned shopping center.

Population and Housing

Neighborhood 7 contains a total of 95 dwelling units including mobile homes. These dwellings have been estimated to contain a total of 322 people, the majority of which are white. This neighborhood is thought to contain 52 elementary students, 16 intermediate students and 29 secondary students.

There are 73 standard homes, 15 homes needing minor repair and 3 dilapidated homes. The dilapidated homes in this case are abandoned farm houses and will eventually be torn down.

Environmental and Social Factors That Contribute to Blight

1. The majority of the streets in this neighborhood are unpaved and those that are paved do not have curb and gutter.
2. The area has inadequate fire protection because of distance from the main station.
3. The majority of the area is without municipal water and the entire area is without municipal sewer service.
4. This neighborhood should have approximately 5 acres of park land for its present population and it will need a total of 8 acres for its ultimate population.
5. This neighborhood is inadequately served by an elementary school because of distance. However, the area does not have a population great enough to support a school at this time. There has been a school proposed for this area but it will be a long range proposal.
6. The neighborhood has one recipient of old age assistance.

Recommendations for Physical Improvements

1. All streets should be paved with curb and gutter.
2. Municipal water and sewer service should be provided.
3. The needed 8 acres of park land should be acquired as soon as possible so these people will have a recreation

area. This is particularly important because of a lack of school site area to provide some active recreation.

A neighborhood clean-up, fix-up campaign is needed to improve those 15 homes that need minor repair.

5. The proposed fire station in the Crestwood Area should be built as soon as possible to provide this neighborhood with adequate fire protection.

NEIGHBORHOOD 8

Location

Neighborhood 8 is the entire urban area west of Smithfield commonly referred to as west Smithfield. This neighborhood contains such areas as "Grey Town", Westview, Lakeside and Longview.

Land Use

The land use of this neighborhood is predominantly residential with a few commercial activities along U. S. 70 from the Neuse River Bridge to the cemetery at the intersection of U. S. 70 and N. C. 210. There are a few commercial and service establishments located in the first couple of blocks of Wilson Mills Road as it leaves U. S. 70. There are also a few commercial activities along U. S. 70 at the intersection of Whitley Street.

Zoning

The present zoning ordinance does not have jurisdiction over this area and there is no control of the land use. The proposed zoning ordinance shall have jurisdiction over approximately one-half of the neighborhood. The majority of the area will be zoned residential, however, there will be commercial zoning along U. S. 70 from the bridge to the cemetery. There will also be a provision for a shopping center in this neighborhood.

Population and Housing

Neighborhood 8 contains a total of 490 dwelling units including mobile homes. These dwellings have been estimated to contain 1666 people. Contained within this population are 270 elementary students, 83 intermediate students and 152 secondary students.

The condition of housing in this neighborhood is as follows:

1. Standard	406
2. Minor Repair	34
3. Major Repair	12
4. Dilapidated	22

The majority of the housing that needs major repair or is dilapidated is located in the area commonly called "Grey Town". This is an area of very small inexpensive homes which have been there for a number of years. The remainder of Neighborhood 8 consists of modest homes that are less than ten years old.

Environmental and Social Factors That Contribute to Blight

1. There are 34 houses that are dilapidated or in need of major repair.
2. Approximately one-half of the streets are unpaved and those that are paved do not have curb and gutter.
3. There are 25 lots that are inadequate in size for building purposes. Most of these lots are located in "Grey Town" along U. S. 70 and one small development on Wilson Mills Road. (See Map 5).
4. This neighborhood has inadequate fire protection because of the distance to the main fire station. A new station has been proposed in West Smithfield which would eliminate this problem.
5. Several of the newer portions of the residential areas have substandard size water lines.
6. The entire area is without municipal sewer service. There have been many problems with septic tanks in this neighborhood and continued development without a municipal sewer system is not advisable because of health reasons.
7. Neighborhood 8 needs approximately 17 acres of park land to serve its present population. Ultimately it will need approximately a total of 35 acres of park land to serve its future population. At the present time there is no park area within this neighborhood.
8. Neighborhood 8 is inadequately served by schools of any type because of distance to existing schools. It is recommended that a new high school and three elementary schools be built in this neighborhood. This

may be accomplished by first building one building to house grades 1 through 12 to meet the immediate needs and build another building in the near future for an elementary school.

Other buildings would be added as the demand increases until the total of 5 schools is reached.

9. U. S. 70 has an average daily traffic volume of 8,000 to 10,000 vehicles.
10. In 1966 there were five major fires.
11. In 1966 the neighborhood had 6 residents who were convicted of major crimes. It had two illegitimate births and five infant deaths.
12. The neighborhood has 6 recipients of old age assistance, 1 recipient of permanently disabled assistance, and 4 recipients of dependent children assistance.

Recommendations for Physical Improvements

1. The city should adopt and implement its thoroughfare plan to relieve the traffic on U. S. 70.
2. The proposed zoning ordinance should be adopted and every effort should be made to extend its jurisdiction to include all of the urban area of this neighborhood.
3. A fix-up, clean-up campaign should be started to improve the 34 homes needing minor repair.
4. The twenty dilapidated homes should be demolished so that the land can provide suitable building sites for new homes.
5. All of the streets should be paved and curb and gutter installed on all streets.
6. The city should adopt a subdivision ordinance that would provide for the replatting or combination of substandard size lots.
7. The proposed fire station site should be acquired now so that the fire station could be built in the near future.
8. The entire neighborhood should be served by municipal sewer.
9. The substandard water lines should be replaced.

10. Seventeen acres of park land should be acquired in the near future or before urban development occupies the most desirable property.
11. A new school should be built immediately to serve the area with grades 1 to 12.

NEIGHBORHOOD 9

Neighborhood 9 is the rural area contained within Smithfield's Planning Area. This neighborhood contains a total of 192 residential dwellings, 720 people, 113 elementary students, 38 intermediate students, and 70 secondary students.

The housing conditions are as follows:

1. Standard	104
2. Minor Repair	25
3. Major Repair	28
4. Dilapidated	35

The majority of these 35 dilapidated homes are farm houses many of which are vacant.

Since this area is completely rural in nature no further discussion will be included in this report.

8. TREATMENT AREAS

8. TREATMENT AREAS

A. INTRODUCTION

The blighted areas indicated on Map 11, are designated as treatment areas "A" through "E". These areas are concentrations of blight and are to be considered separately for possible programs of physical and social correction. There is one basic program of correction to be recommended such as urban renewal through its major elements; conservation, rehabilitation and redevelopment.

The following is a statement of the urban renewal program and a list of community goals to be met. Both of these are stated in general terms and have not been directly related to Smithfield. They are presented herein merely as a guide for the future establishment of an urban renewal program.

URBAN RENEWAL

A comprehensive urban renewal program can be effected by strictly local resources, or by combining local funds with federal assistance. Most of the cities with effective urban renewal programs are receiving federal assistance because local resources cannot cope with the heavy financial burden involved in renewal. A discussion of both locally financed and federally assisted urban renewal programs is presented in this chapter. A description of the elements that make up each type of program are included.

No program of urban renewal can be successful unless local citizens have determined to do what they can to improve their community, their neighborhoods, and their homes. Such determination, backed by the local government, can forgo a program that will achieve positive results in community renewal and improvement.

A minimum program to be utilized in a community-wide program, regardless of whether or not federal aid is enlisted, is suggested below. The promotion and implementation of this program could probably be best handled by committees representing and working with each neighborhood.

Program elements are as follows:

1. Town and local business sponsored clean-up, fix-up campaigns.
2. A strict program of code enforcement, including the Building Code, Minimum Housing Code, and Fire Protection Code.

3. Controlled new residential development and elimination of nonconforming uses by strict application of the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations.
4. A planned program of public improvements geared to a long-range capital budget.
5. A continuing planning program to coordinate public and private efforts to prevent and eliminate blight, prepare and revise plans, and make proposals for community improvement.
6. Encouragement of local civic clubs to undertake community improvement projects.
7. Educational materials and capsule programs prepared for school children and made available to school officials.
8. Intensified communications with the public by city officials and agencies to enlist support for the program and further understanding of community problems.

Approaches to Urban Renewal

Urban renewal may be undertaken by local communities in a program sponsored by local agencies, businesses, and the municipal government or by adding federal assistance to this program. Regardless of which program a community adopts, there is a carefully designed formula prepared to give optimum benefit to a community's efforts toward renewal which is wise to follow. It is called the Workable Program, and it is a prerequisite for receiving federal aid to renew blighted areas or to provide public housing.

If a community decides to go it alone, and finance all its own urban renewal, this program is the best available guide it can follow to accomplish its goals. It is described below.

The Workable Program

This term is used to describe the plan of action undertaken by a community through which both private and public resources are used to eliminate and prevent slums and blight and to foster local development. The workable program must be recertified annually after initial approval, based on a review of the progress the community is making toward meeting the goals and objectives established in its program.

Seven interrelated elements form the basic requirements of the workable program.

They are as follows:

1. Codes and Ordinances - adequate codes and ordinances must be adopted and put into effect within one year after the original Workable Program certification. The basic codes are: building, plumbing, electrical, housing, zoning and subdivision regulations.
2. Comprehensive Community Plan - included are the following basic planning decisions:
 - a land use plan
 - a major thoroughfare plan
 - a community facilities plan

These decisions are put into effect through:

- a zoning ordinance
- subdivision regulations
- a capital improvements program

Smithfield's comprehensive plan has been developed by the city with technical assistance from the Division of Community Planning aided by the HUD "701" program.

3. Neighborhood Analysis - this is an extension of the planning process to each neighborhood. It involves an inventory and analysis of the problems, resources, and environment of each neighborhood. Recommended programs of individual and community action to improve services and eliminate and prevent blight are included.
4. Administrative Organization - The community sets goals which require the coordinated and positive use of its administrative resources to achieve the goals of the workable program.

This action assures that:

- responsibility for program coordination is fixed
- provision is made for adequate personnel for planning, code enforcement, and other needed operations.

5. Financing - costs of the Workable Program include expenditures for:
 - planning
 - code compliance
 - public improvements

Funds for code compliance usually originate in the local community, but federal and state aid is available for planning. Federal assistance is also available to help meet the costs of public improvements scheduled to upgrade neighborhoods undergoing urban renewal treatment.

6. Housing for Displaced Families - families displaced as the result of urban renewal action must be provided a chance to secure decent housing in a suitable living environment. In order to do this, the community must plan, organize, and initiate projects and activities that will assure the availability of the necessary housing resources. Smithfield's Public Housing Program is fulfilling this requirement of the Workable Program.
7. Citizen Participation - considered the keystone of a community's workable program, citizen participation provides the means by which citizens, through an official designated advisory committee, can contribute by:
 - informing themselves of goals and progress
 - serving as the medium for bringing private resources into the program. The committee must be community-wide and representative in scope.

Types of Treatment Programs

Three basic types of urban renewal treatment are proposed for various parts of Smithfield in this study. A brief description of each type, including its definition, purpose, and method of operation are discussed below.

1. Conservation

This classification is applied to areas of basically sound housing, where there are good environmental conditions and few, if any, blighting factors.

The principal objective in such an area is maintaining the status quo, or protecting the existing conditions. This requires the following:

- acceptable land use and density patterns
- strict enforcement of housing and related codes
- careful enforcement of sound zoning and subdivision controls
- provision of adequate municipal services
- adequate community facilities
- continual maintenance of private property

Conservation programs are usually financed by the local government and property owners in the area undergoing treatment. All areas of the town not undergoing more intensive treatment with federal aid should be incorporated into such a program.

2. Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is the treatment applied to declining areas that are in danger of becoming thoroughly blighted. These areas usually have few dilapidated homes, but many that need minor and major repairs.

The goals in such areas are to eliminate the existing causes of blight and restore healthy environmental conditions. This usually requires the same procedures used in conservation areas (listed above), plus the following:

- clearance of all non-salvable structures and incompatible uses
- repairing and renovating all substandard structures to make them suitable for human habitation

Rehabilitation programs may be carried out on a strictly local basis or they may be geared to federal assistance provided by the Urban Renewal Administration. If the federal program is employed, the city can install public improvements such as street paving, street lights, street name signs, and water and sewer lines with federal assistance meeting a maximum of three-fourths of the total cost of the entire project. If the town elects to add public facilities such as branch libraries, recreation areas, or fire stations, the same pro rata share of costs will be provided by the URA.

Additionally, property owners in rehabilitation areas participating in a federal program are eligible for special federally insured home improvement loans.

The federally assisted programs call for special emphasis on neighborhood organization. The URA will not make funds available for public improvements unless a vast majority of homeowners in a neighborhood express their willingness to make improvements to their property. The emphasis in such programs is on "fixing up" rather than "tearing up", and the homeowners must be made aware of the various federal aids available for this purpose. They must be given assistance in getting these aids and they must be shown the

advantages in increasing their property values by participating in the programs.

These programs have several advantages which accrue to both the city and the property owners.

- the town benefits from the increased property values resulting from neighborhood renewal by receiving a higher tax return. The individual homeowner gains by the added market value of his property.
- the program enables the city to provide adequate facilities for the neighborhood and to make needed public improvements with the federal government bearing three-fourths of the cost. Of course, these improvements should be made by the town with or without an urban renewal program.

Important features of this approach to be remembered are:

- Because these programs involve very little or no clearance, relocation of families into new living quarters is not a problem.
- Property owners can more easily secure low cost loans for financing home improvements when the city is participating in a conservation or rehabilitation program. Many times these loans are not readily available from local financing agencies because they cannot assume the risk involved.
- The total cost to the city of such a program is relatively low, because most of the costs are borne by individual property owners.
- Since little or no property is acquired in these programs, the local redevelopment agency does not have to become involved in the marketing of large tracts of land.

These programs to be effective must be augmented by strong educational and promotional efforts in the local community to encourage homeowners to make

necessary repairs to their property and to provide continuous maintenance afterward. In the initial stages of a program, special project areas are often designated in order to demonstrate the benefits and advantages of urban renewal efforts to the whole community.

3. Redevelopment

Those areas that have deteriorated into an advanced state of blight and unhealthy environmental conditions are designated for redevelopment.

The goal in such areas is usually to provide adequate, safe housing and desirable, healthy living conditions for residents.

This requires the following:

- selecting a suitable project area for redevelopment
- formulating a local redevelopment agency
- preparing a survey and planning application for the project area
- obtaining certification of the Workable Program for community improvement
- hiring the executive director of the local redevelopment agency and a technical staff or consultants.
- organizing a community-wide committee for citizen participation
- developing the urban renewal plan
- acquiring necessary properties for clearance
- relocating displaced families
- relocating business
- clearing land and preparing land for development
- disposing of land to private interests who agree to develop it according to the plan

Because redevelopment projects are quite expensive, federal assistance is usually used by communities to carry out their program. The above procedure is based on the assumption that the community is taking advantage of such assistance.

Federal Agencies Involved in Urban Renewal

The Housing Acts of 1949 and 1954, and their subsequent revisions, have widened and strengthened the federal programs which provide assistance to local communities for urban

renewal. The Department of Housing and Urban Development Agency (HUD) provides the basic framework within which all federal efforts are coordinated.

The Urban Renewal Administration (URA), a division of HUD, handles most of the responsibility for helping communities to set up their urban renewal programs, and gives them technical and financial aid.

The URA maintains seven regional offices, including one for Region III, the southeast. North Carolina communities deal directly with this office which has its headquarters in:

Peachtree - Seventh Building
Room 645
Atlanta, Georgia

Once the community has established contact with the office, a field representative will be assigned to it to provide liaison with the federal government.

B. NEIGHBORHOOD OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

Neighborhood improvement objectives and goals in this study are discussed in terms of the following conditions: housing, economic, environmental, and social.

1. Housing

- a. Improve home maintenance - painting, repair of roofs, chimney, doors, windows, porches, railings, interior floors, walls, and other items.
- b. Remove all structures which cannot be repaired and brought up to standard by enforcing the town's minimum housing ordinance.
- c. Eliminate all outbuildings such as sheds and garages which are either dilapidated or no longer used.
- d. Encourage the general repair and maintenance of private structures by volunteer means or on a block basis. Guidance should be given by neighborhood improvement committees in cooperation with an appointed City Steering Committee and with various city departments, (building inspection, fire department, etc.)
- e. All housing should meet the requirements of the city's minimum housing ordinance.

2. Economic

- a. Encourage local citizens to make the maximum use of Wayne County Technical Institute to upgrade their education and skills so that they can qualify for better jobs.
- b. Make use of federal funds (Economic Opportunity Act of 1965) to educate and to train the unemployed or underemployed and physically handicapped persons for better jobs. As more skilled workers are available, it will be easier to attract industrial plants that provide higher paying jobs.
- c. Smithfield should provide the nucleus for a more aggressive regional or county-wide economic development program to attract industry within commuting distance of Smithfield.

- d. Handicapped persons should be given educational and financial (welfare) assistance to raise their income levels to desirable standards.
- e. Families that cannot afford adequate private housing because of a physically handicapped wage earner should be provided with public housing.
- f. Provide additional employment opportunities for the uneducated, unskilled non-white worker. Perhaps attracting industries which would employ women might raise the income level of these families.
- g. Hold educational birth control clinics to provide information on family planning. (Objective - smaller families and higher per capita income).
- h. Banks, savings and loan associations, developers, and businessmen in the community should encourage people to buy their home.

3. Environmental

- a. Adopt and enforce subdivision regulations that would require desirable minimum standards for new development.
- b. Public areas should be properly planned, landscaped, and maintained. (Use 50 percent federal beautification grants under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 to properly landscape these areas).
- c. Private properties should be kept mowed and all fire hazards should be removed.
- d. Buffers and parks should be used to divide residential zoned land from commercial or industrial land use.
- e. Through the enforcement of the fire prevention code, the minimum housing ordinance, building code, and electrical code, eliminate the causes of fires (inadequate wiring, poor heating equipment, rubbish located on the property or within the house, etc.).
- f. Require through the minimum housing ordinance all houses within the corporate limits to connect with the city's water and sewer system when a public line is available within 300 feet.

- g. Pave all streets within the corporate limits.
(Adopt a benefit assessment policy if necessary
in order to accomplish this).
- h. Residential areas should be free of smoke, odors,
and other nuisances created by commercial and
industrial uses.
- i. Street systems in residential areas should be
designed to discourage heavy traffic volumes by
using loop streets, stop signs, and cul-de-sacs.
- j. Sufficient recreation space should be provided in
each neighborhood. (Use 50 percent open space
grants to acquire and develop parks - Housing and
Development Act of 1965).
- k. Sidewalks should be installed on one side of the
street in the vicinity of schools and where heavy
pedestrian generators exist.

4. Social

- a. Control of diseases through public education.
- b. Increase per capita incomes by family planning
program to insure that people will have an adequate
diet and adequate health care.

C. TREATMENT AREA EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Smithfield has five separate areas which have been designated as concentrations of urban blight. These areas were shown as individual treatment areas "A" through "E". To understand the significance of blight in these areas a random sample survey was made to determine characteristics of the people. This survey consisted of a questionnaire which was filled out for ten percent of the housing structures in each blighted area. The following is a sample of this survey with the results of the entire survey indicated. All five areas combined were found to have the following basic characteristics:

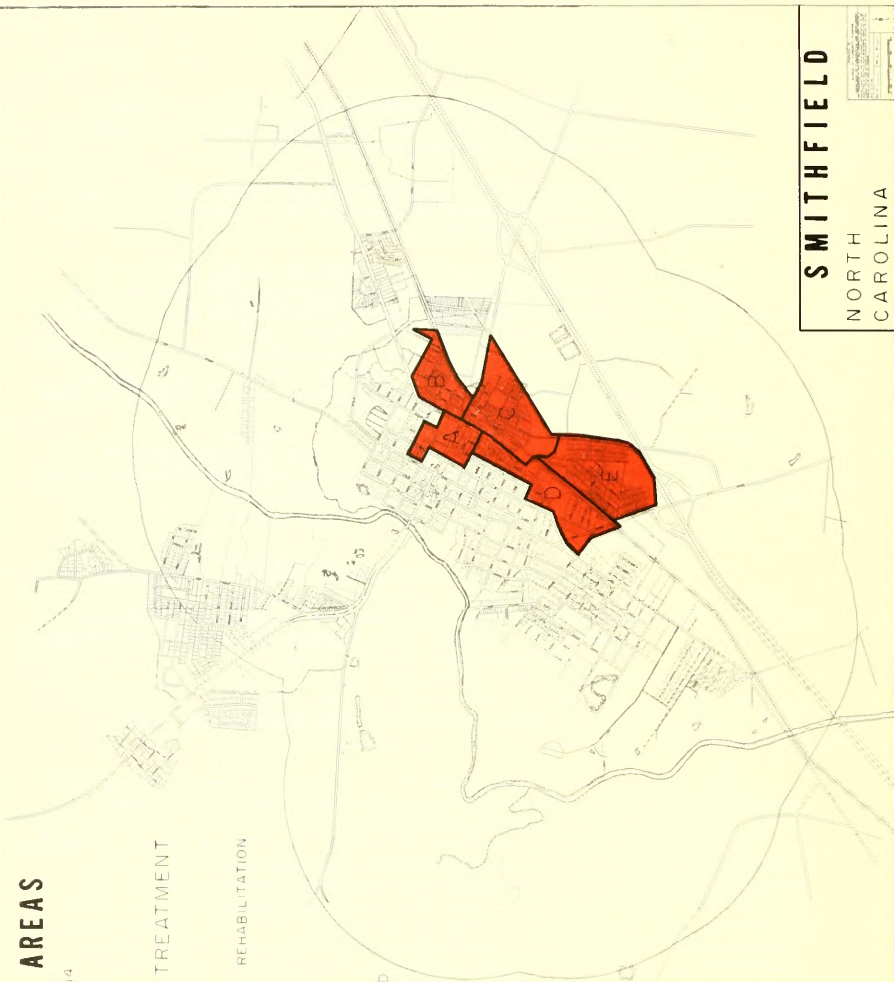
- 1. Fifty-two percent of the residential structures are owner occupied.
- 2. Seventy-eight percent of the population is nonwhite.
- 3. Forty-two percent of the working population are unskilled laborers and 32 percent are semiskilled laborers.
- 4. The average residential dwelling contains 2.39 bedrooms and 4.77 total rooms.

TREATMENT AREAS

MAP No. 14

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

- A. REDEVELOPMENT
- B. REDEVELOPMENT & REHABILITATION
- C. REDEVELOPMENT
- D. REHABILITATION
- E. REDEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION



SMITHFIELD

NORTH
CAROLINA

5. Running water conditions at the residential structure are as follows:

Hot and cold inside - 43 percent
Only cold inside - 38 percent
Only cold outside - 9 percent
No running water - 10 percent

6. Twelve percent have individual wells for water.
7. Eleven percent have an outside privy for sewage disposal.
8. Forty-seven percent do not have a bathtub or shower.
9. Sixty-five percent pay less than \$40.00 per month for rent and utilities.
10. Forty percent of the families earn less than \$2,000 per year, 61 percent earn less than \$3,000 per year and 88 percent earn less than \$5,000 per year.
11. Fifty-seven percent of the owner occupied structures are worth less than \$10,000.
12. Housing distribution

Treatment Area A - 21 percent
B - 10 percent
C - 23 percent
D - 13 percent
E - 33 percent

13. Housing Condition

	Percent Standard or Minor Repair	Percent Major Repair or Dilapidated
Treatment Area A -	23	77
B -	50	50
C -	23	77
D -	62	38
E -	<u>29</u>	<u>71</u>
Total -	33	67

Based on the detailed statistics found in the appendix of this report the following recommendations are made:

1. Treatment Area "A"

This treatment area is adjacent to the central core area of retail activity and has been designated as

commercial use area in both the Central Business District Long Range Improvement Plan and the Land Development Plan of Smithfield. It is, therefore, recommended that this entire treatment area be studied for designation as a redevelopment area so that complete clearance may be accomplished. The reuse of this area could then be carefully planned to accommodate the future commercial needs of Smithfield.

2. Treatment Area "B"

Treatment Area "B" has been designated in the Development Plan as light industrial and commercial use in the southern portion and residential in the northern portion. The southern portion should be studied for designation as a clearance area for redevelopment into industrial and commercial uses. The northern portion should be studied for designation as a rehabilitation area to ensure the permanent establishment of standard homes.

3. Treatment Area "C"

Treatment Area "C" has been designated as a residential area. This area was found to contain very severe blighting conditions which are not compatible with the main school in this area. It is recommended that this area be designated for a clearance area to be completely redeveloped as a residential neighborhood. This area is the most severely blighted area in the community and the people of it would derive the greatest benefit from complete redevelopment.

4. Treatment Area "D"

Treatment Area "D" has been designated as a residential area in the south, and west and industrial in the north and east. It is recommended that this area be designated a rehabilitation area to improve the condition of present housing without a complete clearance project.

5. Treatment Area "E"

Treatment Area "E" has been designated as a residential area. It is recommended that this area be declared a redevelopment area incorporating all three of the urban renewal treatments. There are portions of this area that should be completely cleared and redeveloped. Others that need rehabilitation treatment and some that may only need conservation treatment. However, this area as a whole could qualify for complete clearance and redevelopment.

APPENDIX

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES MARCH, 1967

Study Areas	Single Family Dwellings	Two Family Dwellings	Three Family Dwellings	Mobile Homes	Total* Structures	(D.U.) Total Dwellings
1	153	8	4	1	165	184
2	230	10	1	8	241	262
3	101	-	1	-	102	104
4	21	-	-	6	21	27
5	163	1	2	7	166	178
6	110	1	-	9	111	121
7	86	-	-	10	86	96
8	116	-	-	3	116	119
9	172	-	-	1	172	173
10	262	42	10	5	314	391
11	66	-	-	3	66	69
12	187	1	-	-	188	189
13	81	-	-	3	81	84
14	5	-	-	-	5	5
15	<u>197</u> 1950	<u>2</u> 65	<u>-</u> 18	<u>-</u> 56	<u>199</u> 2033	<u>201</u> 2203
Total Inside Corporate Limits						
16	31	-	1	0	32	35
17	51	-	-	4	51	55
18	25	-	-	1	25	26
19	39	-	-	4	39	43
20	20	-	-	-	20	20
21	8	-	-	11	8	19
22	10	-	-	1	10	11
23	17	-	-	1	17	18
24	49	-	-	-	49	49
25	256	-	-	9	256	265
26	26	-	-	-	26	26
27	<u>143</u> 675	<u>-</u> 0	<u>-</u> 1	<u>7</u> 38	<u>143</u> 676	<u>150</u> 717
Total Outside Area						
	<u>1950</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>2203</u>
Plus Corporate Limits						
	2625	65	19	94	2709	2920
Total Planning Area						

* Not including Mobile Homes

PHYSICAL BLIGHT NUMBER 1
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Study Area	A Standard	B Minor Repair	C Major Repair	D Dilapidated	Total	Percent Major Repair and Dilapidated	Percent Dilapidated
1	93	46	15	11	165	11.0	6.7
2	134	59	22	26	241	20.0	10.8
3	19	15	17	51	102	66.6	49.5
4	16	1	1	3	21	18.0	14.3
5	93	39	22	12	166	20.5	7.4
6	41	43	13	14	111	24.4	12.6
7	56	23	4	3	86	8.3	3.5
8	44	29	37	6	116	37.0	5.4
9	24	16	29	103	172	76.8	60.0
10	72	49	76	117	314	61.5	37.3
11	37	9	16	4	66	30.5	6.2
12	186	--	--	2	188	1.0	1.0
13	71	7	--	3	81	3.7	3.7
14	4	--	--	1	5	20.0	20.0
15	<u>164</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total Inside Corporate Limits	1054	370	253	356	2033	30.0	17.6
16	27	3	1	1	32	6.2	3.1
17	30	9	6	6	51	23.5	11.8
18	16	3	1	5	25	24.0	20.0
19	7	5	14	13	39	69.0	33.5
20	6	2	4	8	20	60.0	40.0
21	5	1	1	1	8	25.0	12.5
22	2	8	--	--	10	0	0
23	13	2	1	1	17	11.8	5.9
24	41	3	1	4	49	10.2	8.2
25	240	15	1	--	256	0	0
26	24	--	--	2	26	7.7	7.7
27	<u>101</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>11.2</u>
Total Fringe Area	512	67	40	57	676	14.4	8.4
Plus City Limits	<u>1054</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>2033</u>	30.0	17.6
Total Planning Area	1566	437	293	413	2709		

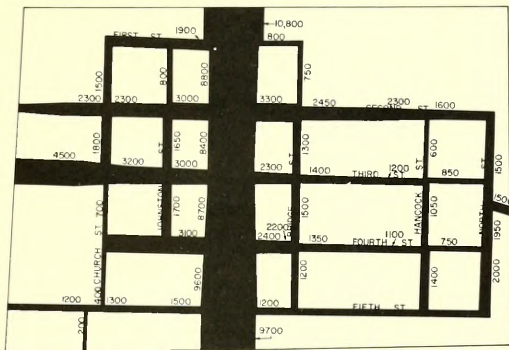
PHYSICAL BLIGHT NUMBER 2

Major Fires 1966 ¹				Inadequate Size Lots		
Total Area	Under \$500.	\$500. to \$10,000	Over \$10,000	Total Lots	Lots Less Than ² 6,000 sq. ft.	Percent of Total
1	--	--	--	165	54	33
2	--	2	--	198	56	27
3	6	4	--	98	47	48
4	--	--	--	24	12	50
5	1	--	--	191	32	16
6	--	--	--	122	17	14
7	--	--	--	84	23	27
8	2	--	--	198	31	15
9	2	7	--	289	225	78
10	5	4	--	356	53	15
11	1	--	--	85	12	14
12	1	--	--	243	0	0
13	--	--	--	225	4	1
14	--	--	--	5	0	0
15	--	1	--	239	10	4
Total	18	18	0	2522	576	23
Corporate Limits						
16	--	--	1	37	0	--
17	--	--	--	50	0	--
18	--	--	--	18	0	--
19	--	--	--	0	0	--
20	--	--	--	0	0	--
21	--	--	--	9	0	--
22	--	--	--	6	0	--
23	--	--	--	6	0	--
24	--	--	--	78	0	--
25	--	1	--	271	5	2
26	--	1	1	34	0	--
27	1	--	--	265	24	9
Total Fringe Area						
	1	2	2	774	29	4.0
Plus City Limits						
	18	18	0	2522	576	23.0
Total Planning Area						
	19	20	2	3296	605	18.0

¹ Does not include grassfires, tobacco barn fires, automobile fires, etc. These fires accounted for approximately 100 percent fire calls in the outside area during 1966.

² Six thousand square feet per structure minimum.

<u>TREATMENT AREA</u>		<u>HOUSING CONDITION</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
		A	B	C	D	
"A"	(Study Area)					
	3A	10	10	15	51	86
	5A	3	4	10	4	21
	6A	3	5	6	12	26
	11A	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>
	Total of "A"	16	19	44	71	150
"B"		14	25	35	4	78
"C"		24	16	29	103	172
"D"	(Study Area)					
	1D	1	7	5	8	21
	10D	<u>30</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>75</u>
	Total of "D:	31	29	19	17	96
"E"		<u>42</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>239</u>
Total of A,B,C,D, and E		127	116	189	303	735
Percent of Total		17%	16%	26%	41%	100%



INSET #1

LEGEND:

— HIGHWAYS & STREETS
FIGURES DENOTE TRIPS PER DAY

TRAFFIC VOLUME SCALE

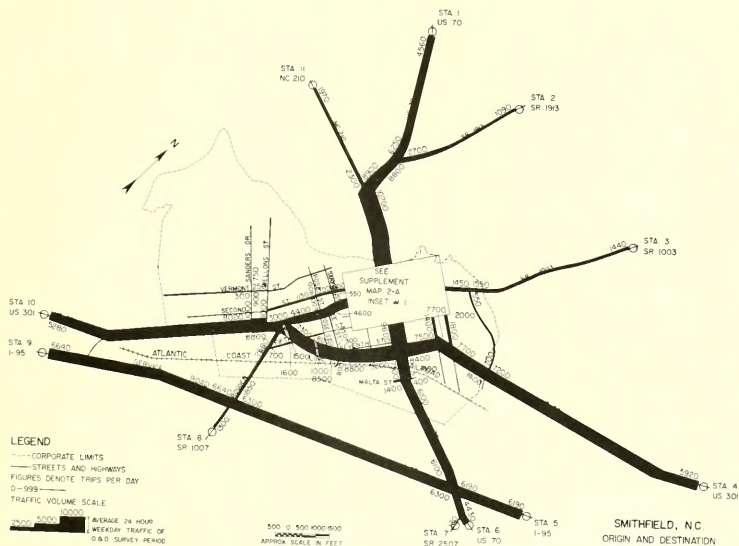
1500 3000 5000

— AVERAGE 24 HOUR
WEEKDAY TRAFFIC OF
D. & D. SURVEY PERIOD

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
TRAFFIC SURVEY

SHOWING
AVERAGE 24 HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES
ON HIGHWAYS AND PRINCIPAL STREETS



SMITHFIELD, N. C.
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
TRAFFIC SURVEY

SHOWING
AVERAGE 24 HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES
ON HIGHWAYS AND PRINCIPAL STREETS

March 1967
10% Sample

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

TOTAL STUDY AREA SUMMARY SHEET

STUDY AREA NUMBER OF STUDY AREA 2
BLOCK INITIAL NUMBER OF SURVEYS 100

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied

2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ White

2. ☐ Nonwhite

(3) Occupation.

1. Agriculture ☐

2. Unskilled ☐

3. Semi-Skilled ☐

4. Skilled ☐

5. Professional ☐

6. RETIRED OR NOT WORKING - 8

3 or more ☐

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200 1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 12

SUMMARY SHEET

March 1967
10% Sample

SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 1
BLOCK 4 SURVEYS

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied

2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ White

2. ☐ Nonwhite

(3) Occupation.

1. Agriculture

2. Unskilled

3. Semi-Skilled

4. Skilled

5. Professional

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 21. AVG. 5.25 ROOMS PER DU.

1. ☐ 1 room

2. ☐ 2 rooms

3. ☐ 3 or more

4. ☐ 4 or more

5. ☐ 5 or more

(5) Is there Running Water?

1. ☐ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.

2. ☐ Only cold water inside.

3. ☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.

4. ☐ No running water.

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit? (8) Source of Water.

1. ☐ Yes

2. ☐ No

3. ☐ Municipal system

4. ☐ Individual well or other

(7) Is there a Bathtub or Shower?

1. ☐ Yes

2. ☐ No

(9) Sewage Disposal.

1. ☐ Public sewer

2. ☐ Septic tank or cesspool

3. ☐ Outside privy

4. ☐ Other

(10) Monthly Rent (Includes Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1. ☐ Less than \$20

2. ☐ \$20 - \$29

3. ☐ \$30 - \$39

4. ☐ \$40 - \$49

5. ☐ \$50 - \$59

6. ☐ \$60 - \$69

7. ☐ \$70 - \$79

8. ☐ \$80 - \$89

9. ☐ \$90 - \$99

10. ☐ \$100 or more

(11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ Under \$2,000

2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999

3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999

4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999

5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999

6. ☐ \$8,000 and over

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL 114

	5-9		10-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 & Over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000

2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,999

3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,999

4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,999

5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,999

6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,999

7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,999

8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

BR. DENSITY = 1.27 PERSONS PER BR.

March 1967
10% Sample

SUMMARY SHEET
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 2
BLOCK 9 SURVEY 15

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied

2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ White

2. ☐ Nonwhite

(3) Occupation.

1. ☐ Agriculture

2. ☐ Unskilled

3. ☐ Semi-Skilled

4. ☐ Skilled

5. ☐ Professional

6. ☐ Unemployed

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 35 OVER 4 ROOMS PER DU

1. ☐ 1 2. ☐ 2 3. ☐ 3 4. ☐ 4 or more

(5) Is there Running Water?

☐ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.

☐ Only cold water inside.

☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.

☐ No running water.

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(7) Is there a Bath tub or Shower?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(8) Source of Water.

☐ Municipal system

☐ Individual well or other

(9) Sewage Disposal.

☐ Public sewer

☐ Septic tank or cesspool

☐ Outside privy

☐ Other

(10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1. ☐ Less than \$20

2. ☐ \$20 - \$29

3. ☐ \$30 - \$39

4. ☐ \$40 - \$49

5. ☐ \$50 - \$59

6. ☐ \$60 - \$69

7. ☐ \$70 - \$79

8. ☐ \$80 - \$89

9. ☐ \$90 - \$99

10. ☐ \$100 or more

(11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ Under \$2,000

2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999

3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999

4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999

5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999

6. ☐ \$8,000 and over

Head of Household 1966

1. ☐

2. ☐

3. ☐

4. ☐

5. ☐

6. ☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL 22

Male	Female	Years										65 & Over
		Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & Over	
1. <input type="checkbox"/>	1. <input type="checkbox"/>											
2. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>											
3. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>											
4. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>											
5. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. <input type="checkbox"/>											
6. <input type="checkbox"/>	6. <input type="checkbox"/>											
7. <input type="checkbox"/>	7. <input type="checkbox"/>											
8. <input type="checkbox"/>	8. <input type="checkbox"/>											

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000

2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,900

3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,900

4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,900

5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,900

6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,900

7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,900

8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

BR. DENSITY = 1 PERSON PER BR

March 1967
10% Sample

SUMMARY SHEET
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 3
BLOCK 9 SURVEYS

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ 4 Owner Occupied

2. ☐ 5 Renter Occupied

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ 1 White

2. ☐ 2 Nonwhite

(3) Occupation.

1. Agriculture

2. Unskilled

3. Semi-Skilled

4. Skilled

5. Professional

6. UNEMPLOYED

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 3.9 AVERAGE 4.33 PER DU

1. ☐ 1 2. ☐ 2 3. ☐ 3 4. ☐ 4 or more

(5) Is there Running Water?

1. ☐ 1 Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.

2. ☐ 2 Only cold water inside.

3. ☐ 3 Running water on property but not inside the unit.

4. ☐ 4 No running water.

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit?

1. ☐ 1 Yes

2. ☐ 2 No

(7) Is there a Bath or Shower?

1. ☐ 1 Yes

2. ☐ 2 No

(8) Source of Water.

1. ☐ 1 Municipal system

2. ☐ 2 Individual well or other

(9) Sewage Disposal.

1. ☐ 1 Public sewer

2. ☐ 2 Septic tank or cesspool

3. ☐ 3 Outside privy

4. ☐ 4 Other

(10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1. ☐ 1 Less than \$20

2. ☐ 2 \$20 - \$29

3. ☐ 3 \$30 - \$39

4. ☐ 4 \$40 - \$49

5. ☐ 5 \$50 - \$59

6. ☐ 6 \$60 - \$69

7. ☐ 7 \$70 - \$79

8. ☐ 8 \$80 - \$89

9. ☐ 9 \$90 - \$99

10. ☐ 10 \$100 or more

(11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ 1 Under \$2,000

2. ☐ 2 \$2,000 - \$2,999

3. ☐ 3 \$3,000 - \$4,999

4. ☐ 4 \$5,000 - \$6,999

5. ☐ 5 \$7,000 - \$7,999

6. ☐ 6 \$8,000 and over

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL: 29

	Sex		Years									
	Male	Female	5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over		
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2		
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3		
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4		
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5		
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6		
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7		
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8		

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ 1 Under \$5,000

2. ☐ 2 \$5,000 - \$9,999

3. ☐ 3 \$10,000 - \$14,999

4. ☐ 4 \$15,000 - \$19,999

5. ☐ 5 \$20,000 - \$24,999

6. ☐ 6 \$25,000 - \$29,999

7. ☐ 7 \$30,000 - \$34,999

8. ☐ 8 \$35,000 or over

BR DENSITY = 1.30 PERSONS PER BR.

March 1967
10% Sample

SUMMARY SHEET
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 5
BLOCK 4 SURVEY

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied ☐ 3 or more

2. ☐ Renter Occupied ☐ 2

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ White ☐

2. ☐ Nonwhite ☐

(3) Occupation.

1. ☐ Agriculture ☐

2. ☐ Unskilled ☐

3. ☐ Semi-Skilled ☐

4. ☐ Skilled ☐

5. ☐ Professional ☐

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 15 AVG. 3.75 PER DU.

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more ☐

5. Avg. 1.25 PER DU.

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more ☐

(5) Is there Running Water?

☐ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.

☐ Only cold water inside.

☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.

☐ No running water.

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit?

☐ Yes ☐ Municipal system

☐ No ☐ Individual well or other

(7) Is there a Bathsub or Shower?

☐ Yes ☐ Sewage Disposal.

☐ No ☐ Public sewer

☐ No ☐ Septic tank or cesspool

☐ No ☐ Outside privy

☐ No ☐ Other

(10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1. ☐ Less than \$20 ☐ 6. ☐ \$60 - \$69

2. ☐ \$20 - \$29 ☐ 7. ☐ \$70 - \$79

3. ☐ \$30 - \$39 ☐ 8. ☐ \$80 - \$89

4. ☐ \$40 - \$49 ☐ 9. ☐ \$90 - \$99

5. ☐ \$50 - \$59 ☐ 10. ☐ \$100 or more

11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ Under \$2,000 ☐ Head of Household 1966

2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999 ☐

3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999 ☐

4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999 ☐

5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999 ☐

6. ☐ \$8,000 and over ☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown.

	Sex		Age							
	Male	Female	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
1. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000 ☐ 5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,900

2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,900 ☐ 6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,900

3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,900 ☐ 7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,900

4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,900 ☐ 8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

BR. DENSITY = 1.6 PERSONS PER BR.

SUMMARY SHEET

March 1967
10% SampleSMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRESTUDY AREA 6
BLOCK 6 SURVEYS

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied
2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(3) Occupation.

1. Agriculture
2. Unskilled
3. Semi-Skilled
4. Skilled
5. Professional

3 or more

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐ 29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐ 33 ☐ 34 ☐ 35 ☐ 36 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50 ☐ 51 ☐ 52 ☐ 53 ☐ 54 ☐ 55 ☐ 56 ☐ 57 ☐ 58 ☐ 59 ☐ 60 ☐ 61 ☐ 62 ☐ 63 ☐ 64 ☐ 65 ☐ 66 ☐ 67 ☐ 68 ☐ 69 ☐ 70 ☐ 71 ☐ 72 ☐ 73 ☐ 74 ☐ 75 ☐ 76 ☐ 77 ☐ 78 ☐ 79 ☐ 80 ☐ 81 ☐ 82 ☐ 83 ☐ 84 ☐ 85 ☐ 86 ☐ 87 ☐ 88 ☐ 89 ☐ 90 ☐ 91 ☐ 92 ☐ 93 ☐ 94 ☐ 95 ☐ 96 ☐ 97 ☐ 98 ☐ 99 ☐ 100 ☐ 101 ☐ 102 ☐ 103 ☐ 104 ☐ 105 ☐ 106 ☐ 107 ☐ 108 ☐ 109 ☐ 110 ☐ 111 ☐ 112 ☐ 113 ☐ 114 ☐ 115 ☐ 116 ☐ 117 ☐ 118 ☐ 119 ☐ 120 ☐ 121 ☐ 122 ☐ 123 ☐ 124 ☐ 125 ☐ 126 ☐ 127 ☐ 128 ☐ 129 ☐ 130 ☐ 131 ☐ 132 ☐ 133 ☐ 134 ☐ 135 ☐ 136 ☐ 137 ☐ 138 ☐ 139 ☐ 140 ☐ 141 ☐ 142 ☐ 143 ☐ 144 ☐ 145 ☐ 146 ☐ 147 ☐ 148 ☐ 149 ☐ 150 ☐ 151 ☐ 152 ☐ 153 ☐ 154 ☐ 155 ☐ 156 ☐ 157 ☐ 158 ☐ 159 ☐ 160 ☐ 161 ☐ 162 ☐ 163 ☐ 164 ☐ 165 ☐ 166 ☐ 167 ☐ 168 ☐ 169 ☐ 170 ☐ 171 ☐ 172 ☐ 173 ☐ 174 ☐ 175 ☐ 176 ☐ 177 ☐ 178 ☐ 179 ☐ 180 ☐ 181 ☐ 182 ☐ 183 ☐ 184 ☐ 185 ☐ 186 ☐ 187 ☐ 188 ☐ 189 ☐ 190 ☐ 191 ☐ 192 ☐ 193 ☐ 194 ☐ 195 ☐ 196 ☐ 197 ☐ 198 ☐ 199 ☐ 200 ☐ 201 ☐ 202 ☐ 203 ☐ 204 ☐ 205 ☐ 206 ☐ 207 ☐ 208 ☐ 209 ☐ 210 ☐ 211 ☐ 212 ☐ 213 ☐ 214 ☐ 215 ☐ 216 ☐ 217 ☐ 218 ☐ 219 ☐ 220 ☐ 221 ☐ 222 ☐ 223 ☐ 224 ☐ 225 ☐ 226 ☐ 227 ☐ 228 ☐ 229 ☐ 230 ☐ 231 ☐ 232 ☐ 233 ☐ 234 ☐ 235 ☐ 236 ☐ 237 ☐ 238 ☐ 239 ☐ 240 ☐ 241 ☐ 242 ☐ 243 ☐ 244 ☐ 245 ☐ 246 ☐ 247 ☐ 248 ☐ 249 ☐ 250 ☐ 251 ☐ 252 ☐ 253 ☐ 254 ☐ 255 ☐ 256 ☐ 257 ☐ 258 ☐ 259 ☐ 260 ☐ 261 ☐ 262 ☐ 263 ☐ 264 ☐ 265 ☐ 266 ☐ 267 ☐ 268 ☐ 269 ☐ 270 ☐ 271 ☐ 272 ☐ 273 ☐ 274 ☐ 275 ☐ 276 ☐ 277 ☐ 278 ☐ 279 ☐ 280 ☐ 281 ☐ 282 ☐ 283 ☐ 284 ☐ 285 ☐ 286 ☐ 287 ☐ 288 ☐ 289 ☐ 290 ☐ 291 ☐ 292 ☐ 293 ☐ 294 ☐ 295 ☐ 296 ☐ 297 ☐ 298 ☐ 299 ☐ 300 ☐ 301 ☐ 302 ☐ 303 ☐ 304 ☐ 305 ☐ 306 ☐ 307 ☐ 308 ☐ 309 ☐ 310 ☐ 311 ☐ 312 ☐ 313 ☐ 314 ☐ 315 ☐ 316 ☐ 317 ☐ 318 ☐ 319 ☐ 320 ☐ 321 ☐ 322 ☐ 323 ☐ 324 ☐ 325 ☐ 326 ☐ 327 ☐ 328 ☐ 329 ☐ 330 ☐ 331 ☐ 332 ☐ 333 ☐ 334 ☐ 335 ☐ 336 ☐ 337 ☐ 338 ☐ 339 ☐ 340 ☐ 341 ☐ 342 ☐ 343 ☐ 344 ☐ 345 ☐ 346 ☐ 347 ☐ 348 ☐ 349 ☐ 350 ☐ 351 ☐ 352 ☐ 353 ☐ 354 ☐ 355 ☐ 356 ☐ 357 ☐ 358 ☐ 359 ☐ 360 ☐ 361 ☐ 362 ☐ 363 ☐ 364 ☐ 365 ☐ 366 ☐ 367 ☐ 368 ☐ 369 ☐ 370 ☐ 371 ☐ 372 ☐ 373 ☐ 374 ☐ 375 ☐ 376 ☐ 377 ☐ 378 ☐ 379 ☐ 380 ☐ 381 ☐ 382 ☐ 383 ☐ 384 ☐ 385 ☐ 386 ☐ 387 ☐ 388 ☐ 389 ☐ 390 ☐ 391 ☐ 392 ☐ 393 ☐ 394 ☐ 395 ☐ 396 ☐ 397 ☐ 398 ☐ 399 ☐ 400 ☐ 401 ☐ 402 ☐ 403 ☐ 404 ☐ 405 ☐ 406 ☐ 407 ☐ 408 ☐ 409 ☐ 410 ☐ 411 ☐ 412 ☐ 413 ☐ 414 ☐ 415 ☐ 416 ☐ 417 ☐ 418 ☐ 419 ☐ 420 ☐ 421 ☐ 422 ☐ 423 ☐ 424 ☐ 425 ☐ 426 ☐ 427 ☐ 428 ☐ 429 ☐ 430 ☐ 431 ☐ 432 ☐ 433 ☐ 434 ☐ 435 ☐ 436 ☐ 437 ☐ 438 ☐ 439 ☐ 440 ☐ 441 ☐ 442 ☐ 443 ☐ 444 ☐ 445 ☐ 446 ☐ 447 ☐ 448 ☐ 449 ☐ 450 ☐ 451 ☐ 452 ☐ 453 ☐ 454 ☐ 455 ☐ 456 ☐ 457 ☐ 458 ☐ 459 ☐ 460 ☐ 461 ☐ 462 ☐ 463 ☐ 464 ☐ 465 ☐ 466 ☐ 467 ☐ 468 ☐ 469 ☐ 470 ☐ 471 ☐ 472 ☐ 473 ☐ 474 ☐ 475 ☐ 476 ☐ 477 ☐ 478 ☐ 479 ☐ 480 ☐ 481 ☐ 482 ☐ 483 ☐ 484 ☐ 485 ☐ 486 ☐ 487 ☐ 488 ☐ 489 ☐ 490 ☐ 491 ☐ 492 ☐ 493 ☐ 494 ☐ 495 ☐ 496 ☐ 497 ☐ 498 ☐ 499 ☐ 500 ☐ 501 ☐ 502 ☐ 503 ☐ 504 ☐ 505 ☐ 506 ☐ 507 ☐ 508 ☐ 509 ☐ 510 ☐ 511 ☐ 512 ☐ 513 ☐ 514 ☐ 515 ☐ 516 ☐ 517 ☐ 518 ☐ 519 ☐ 520 ☐ 521 ☐ 522 ☐ 523 ☐ 524 ☐ 525 ☐ 526 ☐ 527 ☐ 528 ☐ 529 ☐ 530 ☐ 531 ☐ 532 ☐ 533 ☐ 534 ☐ 535 ☐ 536 ☐ 537 ☐ 538 ☐ 539 ☐ 540 ☐ 541 ☐ 542 ☐ 543 ☐ 544 ☐ 545 ☐ 546 ☐ 547 ☐ 548 ☐ 549 ☐ 550 ☐ 551 ☐ 552 ☐ 553 ☐ 554 ☐ 555 ☐ 556 ☐ 557 ☐ 558 ☐ 559 ☐ 560 ☐ 561 ☐ 562 ☐ 563 ☐ 564 ☐ 565 ☐ 566 ☐ 567 ☐ 568 ☐ 569 ☐ 570 ☐ 571 ☐ 572 ☐ 573 ☐ 574 ☐ 575 ☐ 576 ☐ 577 ☐ 578 ☐ 579 ☐ 580 ☐ 581 ☐ 582 ☐ 583 ☐ 584 ☐ 585 ☐ 586 ☐ 587 ☐ 588 ☐ 589 ☐ 590 ☐ 591 ☐ 592 ☐ 593 ☐ 594 ☐ 595 ☐ 596 ☐ 597 ☐ 598 ☐ 599 ☐ 600 ☐ 601 ☐ 602 ☐ 603 ☐ 604 ☐ 605 ☐ 606 ☐ 607 ☐ 608 ☐ 609 ☐ 610 ☐ 611 ☐ 612 ☐ 613 ☐ 614 ☐ 615 ☐ 616 ☐ 617 ☐ 618 ☐ 619 ☐ 620 ☐ 621 ☐ 622 ☐ 623 ☐ 624 ☐ 625 ☐ 626 ☐ 627 ☐ 628 ☐ 629 ☐ 630 ☐ 631 ☐ 632 ☐ 633 ☐ 634 ☐ 635 ☐ 636 ☐ 637 ☐ 638 ☐ 639 ☐ 640 ☐ 641 ☐ 642 ☐ 643 ☐ 644 ☐ 645 ☐ 646 ☐ 647 ☐ 648 ☐ 649 ☐ 650 ☐ 651 ☐ 652 ☐ 653 ☐ 654 ☐ 655 ☐ 656 ☐ 657 ☐ 658 ☐ 659 ☐ 660 ☐ 661 ☐ 662 ☐ 663 ☐ 664 ☐ 665 ☐ 666 ☐ 667 ☐ 668 ☐ 669 ☐ 670 ☐ 671 ☐ 672 ☐ 673 ☐ 674 ☐ 675 ☐ 676 ☐ 677 ☐ 678 ☐ 679 ☐ 680 ☐ 681 ☐ 682 ☐ 683 ☐ 684 ☐ 685 ☐ 686 ☐ 687 ☐ 688 ☐ 689 ☐ 690 ☐ 691 ☐ 692 ☐ 693 ☐ 694 ☐ 695 ☐ 696 ☐ 697 ☐ 698 ☐ 699 ☐ 700 ☐ 701 ☐ 702 ☐ 703 ☐ 704 ☐ 705 ☐ 706 ☐ 707 ☐ 708 ☐ 709 ☐ 710 ☐ 711 ☐ 712 ☐ 713 ☐ 714 ☐ 715 ☐ 716 ☐ 717 ☐ 718 ☐ 719 ☐ 720 ☐ 721 ☐ 722 ☐ 723 ☐ 724 ☐ 725 ☐ 726 ☐ 727 ☐ 728 ☐ 729 ☐ 730 ☐ 731 ☐ 732 ☐ 733 ☐ 734 ☐ 735 ☐ 736 ☐ 737 ☐ 738 ☐ 739 ☐ 740 ☐ 741 ☐ 742 ☐ 743 ☐ 744 ☐ 745 ☐ 746 ☐ 747 ☐ 748 ☐ 749 ☐ 750 ☐ 751 ☐ 752 ☐ 753 ☐ 754 ☐ 755 ☐ 756 ☐ 757 ☐ 758 ☐ 759 ☐ 760 ☐ 761 ☐ 762 ☐ 763 ☐ 764 ☐ 765 ☐ 766 ☐ 767 ☐ 768 ☐ 769 ☐ 770 ☐ 771 ☐ 772 ☐ 773 ☐ 774 ☐ 775 ☐ 776 ☐ 777 ☐ 778 ☐ 779 ☐ 780 ☐ 781 ☐ 782 ☐ 783 ☐ 784 ☐ 785 ☐ 786 ☐ 787 ☐ 788 ☐ 789 ☐ 790 ☐ 791 ☐ 792 ☐ 793 ☐ 794 ☐ 795 ☐ 796 ☐ 797 ☐ 798 ☐ 799 ☐ 800 ☐ 801 ☐ 802 ☐ 803 ☐ 804 ☐ 805 ☐ 806 ☐ 807 ☐ 808 ☐ 809 ☐ 810 ☐ 811 ☐ 812 ☐ 813 ☐ 814 ☐ 815 ☐ 816 ☐ 817 ☐ 818 ☐ 819 ☐ 820 ☐ 821 ☐ 822 ☐ 823 ☐ 824 ☐ 825 ☐ 826 ☐ 827 ☐ 828 ☐ 829 ☐ 830 ☐ 831 ☐ 832 ☐ 833 ☐ 834 ☐ 835 ☐ 836 ☐ 837 ☐ 838 ☐ 839 ☐ 840 ☐ 841 ☐ 842 ☐ 843 ☐ 844 ☐ 845 ☐ 846 ☐ 847 ☐ 848 ☐ 849 ☐ 850 ☐ 851 ☐ 852 ☐ 853 ☐ 854 ☐ 855 ☐ 856 ☐ 857 ☐ 858 ☐ 859 ☐ 860 ☐ 861 ☐ 862 ☐ 863 ☐ 864 ☐ 865 ☐ 866 ☐ 867 ☐ 868 ☐ 869 ☐ 870 ☐ 871 ☐ 872 ☐ 873 ☐ 874 ☐ 875 ☐ 876 ☐ 877 ☐ 878 ☐ 879 ☐ 880 ☐ 881 ☐ 882 ☐ 883 ☐ 884 ☐ 885 ☐ 886 ☐ 887 ☐ 888 ☐ 889 ☐ 890 ☐ 891 ☐ 892 ☐ 893 ☐ 894 ☐ 895 ☐ 896 ☐ 897 ☐ 898 ☐ 899 ☐ 900 ☐ 901 ☐ 902 ☐ 903 ☐ 904 ☐ 905 ☐ 906 ☐ 907 ☐ 908 ☐ 909 ☐ 910 ☐ 911 ☐ 912 ☐ 913 ☐ 914 ☐ 915 ☐ 916 ☐ 917 ☐ 918 ☐ 919 ☐ 920 ☐ 921 ☐ 922 ☐ 923 ☐ 924 ☐ 925 ☐ 926 ☐ 927 ☐ 928 ☐ 929 ☐ 930 ☐ 931 ☐ 932 ☐ 933 ☐ 934 ☐ 935 ☐ 936 ☐ 937 ☐ 938 ☐ 939 ☐ 940 ☐ 941 ☐ 942 ☐ 943 ☐ 944 ☐ 945 ☐ 946 ☐ 947 ☐ 948 ☐ 949 ☐ 950 ☐ 951 ☐ 952 ☐ 953 ☐ 954 ☐ 955 ☐ 956 ☐ 957 ☐ 958 ☐ 959 ☐ 960 ☐ 961 ☐ 962 ☐ 963 ☐ 964 ☐ 965 ☐ 966 ☐ 967 ☐ 968 ☐ 969 ☐ 970 ☐ 971 ☐ 972 ☐ 973 ☐ 974 ☐ 975 ☐ 976 ☐ 977 ☐ 978 ☐ 979 ☐ 980 ☐ 981 ☐ 982 ☐ 983 ☐ 984 ☐ 985 ☐ 986 ☐ 987 ☐ 988 ☐ 989 ☐ 990 ☐ 991 ☐ 992 ☐ 993 ☐ 994 ☐ 995 ☐ 996 ☐ 997 ☐ 998 ☐ 999 ☐ 1000 ☐ 1001 ☐ 1002 ☐ 1003 ☐ 1004 ☐ 1005 ☐ 1006 ☐ 1007 ☐ 1008 ☐ 1009 ☐ 1010 ☐ 1011 ☐ 1012 ☐ 1013 ☐ 1014 ☐ 1015 ☐ 1016 ☐ 1017 ☐ 1018 ☐ 1019 ☐ 1020 ☐ 1021 ☐ 1022 ☐ 1023 ☐ 1024 ☐ 1025 ☐ 1026 ☐ 1027 ☐ 1028 ☐ 1029 ☐ 1030 ☐ 1031 ☐ 1032 ☐ 1033 ☐ 1034 ☐ 1035 ☐ 1036 ☐ 1037 ☐ 1038 ☐ 1039 ☐ 1040 ☐ 1041 ☐ 1042 ☐ 1043 ☐ 1044 ☐ 1045 ☐ 1046 ☐ 1047 ☐ 1048 ☐ 1049 ☐ 1050 ☐ 1051 ☐ 1052 ☐ 1053 ☐ 1054 ☐ 1055 ☐ 1056 ☐ 1057 ☐ 1058 ☐ 1059 ☐ 1060 ☐ 1061 ☐ 1062 ☐ 1063 ☐ 1064 ☐ 1065 ☐ 1066 ☐ 1067 ☐ 1068 ☐ 1069 ☐ 1070 ☐ 1071 ☐ 1072 ☐ 1073 ☐ 1074 ☐ 1075 ☐ 1076 ☐ 1077 ☐ 1078 ☐ 1079 ☐ 1080 ☐ 1081 ☐ 1082 ☐ 1083 ☐ 1084 ☐ 1085 ☐ 1086 ☐ 1087 ☐ 1088 ☐ 1089 ☐ 1090 ☐ 1091 ☐ 1092 ☐ 1093 ☐ 1094 ☐ 1095 ☐ 1096 ☐ 1097 ☐ 1098 ☐ 1099 ☐ 1100 ☐ 1101 ☐ 1102 ☐ 1103 ☐ 1104 ☐ 1105 ☐ 1106 ☐ 1107 ☐ 1108 ☐ 1109 ☐ 1110 ☐ 1111 ☐ 1112 ☐ 1113 ☐ 1114 ☐ 1115 ☐ 1116 ☐ 1117 ☐ 1118 ☐ 1119 ☐ 1120 ☐ 1121 ☐ 1122 ☐ 1123 ☐ 1124 ☐ 1125 ☐ 1126 ☐ 1127 ☐ 1128 ☐ 1129 ☐ 1130 ☐ 1131 ☐ 1132 ☐ 1133 ☐ 1134 ☐ 1135 ☐ 1136 ☐ 1137 ☐ 1138 ☐ 1139 ☐ 1140 ☐ 1141 ☐ 1142 ☐ 1143 ☐ 1144 ☐ 1145 ☐ 1146 ☐ 1147 ☐ 1148 ☐ 1149 ☐ 1150 ☐ 1151 ☐ 1152 ☐ 1153 ☐ 1154 ☐ 1155 ☐ 1156 ☐ 1157 ☐ 1158 ☐ 1159 ☐ 1160 ☐ 1161 ☐ 1162 ☐ 1163 ☐ 1164 ☐ 1165 ☐ 1166 ☐ 1167 ☐ 1168 ☐ 1169 ☐ 1170 ☐ 1171 ☐ 1172 ☐ 1173 ☐ 1174 ☐ 1175 ☐ 1176 ☐ 1177 ☐ 1178 ☐ 1179 ☐ 1180 ☐ 1181 ☐ 1182 ☐ 1183 ☐ 1184 ☐ 1185 ☐ 118

SUMMARY SHEET

March, 1967
10% Sample

SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 8
BLOCK 9 SURVEYS

- (1) Occupancy.
1. ☐ Owner Occupied ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more
2. ☐ Renter Occupied ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more
- (2) Race of Occupant.
1. ☐ White ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more
2. ☐ Nonwhite ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more
- (3) Occupation.
1. ☐ Agriculture ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more
2. ☐ Unskilled ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more
3. ☐ Semi-Skilled ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more
4. ☐ Skilled ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more
5. ☐ Professional ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more

- (4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 35 AND 27 VIEW DU
- 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more
- Other ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more

- (5) Is there Running Water?
- ☐ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
- ☐ Only cold water inside.
- ☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.
- ☐ No running water.

- (6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit? (8) Source of Water.
- ☐ Yes ☐ Municipal system
- ☐ No ☐ Individual well or other

- (7) Is there a Bathtub or Shower?
- ☐ Yes ☐ Public sewer
- ☐ No ☐ Septic tank or cesspool
- ☐ Outside privy
- ☐ Other

- (10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)
1. ☐ Less than \$20 ☐ 600 - \$69
2. ☐ \$20 - \$29 ☐ 700 - \$79
3. ☐ \$30 - \$39 ☐ 800 - \$89
4. ☐ \$40 - \$49 ☐ 900 - \$99
5. ☐ \$50 - \$59 ☐ \$100 or more

- (11) Total Family Income 1966
1. ☐ Under \$2,000 ☐ Head of Household 1966
2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999 ☐
3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999 ☐
4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999 ☐
5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999 ☐
6. ☐ \$8,000 and over ☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL 33

Age	Sex	Years									
		Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	Over 74	Over 84
Male	Female										
1.	1.										
2.	2.										
3.	3.										
4.	4.										
5.	5.										
6.	6.										
7.	7.										
8.	8.										

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000 ☐ 5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,900
2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,900 ☐ 6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,900
3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,900 ☐ 7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,900
4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,900 ☐ 8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

BR DENSITY = 4.27 PERSONS PER BR

SUMMARY SHEET

March 1967
101 Sample

SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 9
BLOCK 29 SURVEYS

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied

2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ White

2. ☐ Nonwhite

(3) Occupation.

1. ☐ Agriculture

2. ☐ Unskilled

3. ☐ Semi-Skilled

4. ☐ Skilled

5. ☐ Professional

6. ☐ UNEMPLOYED

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. (42, AVG. 4.89 PER DU.)

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more ☐

69, AVG. 2.38 PER DU.

(5) Is there Running Water?

☐ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.

☐ Only cold water inside.

☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.

☐ No running water.

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit? (8)

☐ Yes

☐ No

(7) Is there a Bathtub or Shower?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(8) Source of Water.

☐ Municipal system

☐ Individual well or other

(9) Sewage Disposal.

☐ Public sewer

☐ Septic tank or cesspool

☐ Outside privy

☐ Other

(10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1. ☐ Less than \$20

2. ☐ \$20 - \$29

3. ☐ \$30 - \$39

4. ☐ \$40 - \$49

5. ☐ \$50 - \$59

6. ☐ \$60 - \$69

7. ☐ \$70 - \$79

8. ☐ \$80 - \$89

9. ☐ \$90 - \$99

10. ☐ \$100 or more

(11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ Under \$2,000

2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999

3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999

4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999

5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999

6. ☐ \$8,000 and over

Head of Household 1966

1. ☐

2. ☐

3. ☐

4. ☐

5. ☐

6. ☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL 1103

	Sex		Age							
	Male	Female	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
1. <input type="checkbox"/>	52	54	7	7	4	5	3	3	7	7
2. <input type="checkbox"/>	40	40	10	3	8	3	2	6	3	4
3. <input type="checkbox"/>	40	40								
4. <input type="checkbox"/>	40	40								
5. <input type="checkbox"/>	40	40								
6. <input type="checkbox"/>	40	40								
7. <input type="checkbox"/>	40	40								
8. <input type="checkbox"/>	40	40								

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000

2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,900

3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,900

4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,900

5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,900

6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,900

7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,900

8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

90. DENSITY : 1.49 PERSONS PER AC.

March 1967
10% Sample

SUMMARY SHEET
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 10
BLOCK 28 SHEETS 15

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☒ Owner Occupied

2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☒ White

2. ☐ Nonwhite

3. ☐ Other

(3) Occupation.

1. ☐ Agriculture

2. ☐ Unskilled

3. ☐ Semi-Skilled

4. ☐ Skilled

5. ☐ Professional

6. ☐ Retired

7. ☐ Other

8. ☐ 3 or more

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 1.15 0.00 0.20 PER DU.

1. ☐ 1

2. ☐ 2

3. ☐ 3

4. ☐ 4 or more

5. ☐ 5 or more

6. ☐ 6 or more

7. ☐ 7 or more

8. ☐ 8 or more

9. ☐ 9 or more

10. ☐ 10 or more

(5) Is there Running Water?

☐ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.

☐ Only cold water inside.

☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.

☐ No running water.

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(7) Is there a Bath or Shower?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(8) Source of Water.

☐ Municipal system

☐ Individual well or other

(9) Sewage Disposal.

☐ Public sewer

☐ Septic tank or cesspool

☐ Outside privy

☐ Other

(10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1. ☐ Less than \$20

2. ☐ \$20 - \$29

3. ☐ \$30 - \$39

4. ☐ \$40 - \$49

5. ☐ \$50 - \$59

6. ☐ \$60 - \$69

7. ☐ \$70 - \$79

8. ☐ \$80 - \$89

9. ☐ \$90 - \$99

10. ☐ \$100 or more

(11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ Under \$2,000

2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999

3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999

4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999

5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999

6. ☐ \$8,000 and over

Head of Household 1966

1. ☐

2. ☐

3. ☐

4. ☐

5. ☐

6. ☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL: 125

	Sex		Years								65 & Over
	Male	Female	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structures.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000

2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,900

3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,900

4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,900

5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,900

6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,900

7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,900

8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

BR. DENSITY: 1.87 PERSONS PER BR.

SUMMARY SHEET

March 1967
10% Sample

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRESTUDY AREA
BLOCK 2 SURVEYS

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied
2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(3) Occupation.

1. Agriculture ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more ☐
2. Unskilled ☐
3. Semi-Skilled ☐
4. Skilled ☐
5. Professional ☐
6. RETIRED ☐ 1

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ White
2. ☐ Nonwhite

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 9. AVERAGE 4.5 PER D.U.

1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☐ 5. AVERAGE 2.5 PER D.U.
Bedrooms ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more ☐
Other ☐

(5) Is there Running Water?

- ☐ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
☐ Only cold water inside.
☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.
☐ No running water.

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
(#) Source of Water.
☐ Municipal system
☐ Individual well or other

(7) Is there a Bathtub or Shower?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
(9) Sewage Disposal.
☐ Public sewer
☐ Septic tank or cesspool
☐ Outside privy
☐ Other

(10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1. ☐ Less than \$20
2. ☐ \$20 - \$29
3. ☐ \$30 - \$39
4. ☐ \$40 - \$49
5. ☐ \$50 - \$59
6. ☐ \$60 - \$69
7. ☐ \$70 - \$79
8. ☐ \$80 - \$89
9. ☐ \$90 - \$99
10. ☐ \$100 or more

(11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ Under \$2,000
2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999
3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999
4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999
5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999
6. ☐ \$8,000 and over

Head of Household 1966

- ☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown.

	Sex		Years							
	Male	Female	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000
2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,900
3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,900
4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,900
5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,900
6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,900
7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,900
8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

BR. DENSITY = 1.6 PERSONS PER BR.

TOTAL STUDY AREA SUMMARY SHEET (AREAS A, B, C, D, E)

March 1967
10% Sample

SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA A, B, C, D, E
BLOCK TOTAL NO. OF SURVEYS - 90

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied
2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ White
2. ☐ Nonwhite

(3) Occupation.

1. ☐ Agriculture
2. ☐ Unskilled
3. ☐ Semi-Skilled
4. ☐ Skilled
5. ☐ Professional
6. ☐ RETIRED

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 239 AVERAGE 477 ROOMS PER D.U.

1	2	3	4 or more	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(5) Is there Running Water?

1. ☐ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
2. ☐ Only cold water inside.
3. ☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.
4. ☐ No running water.

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit?

1. ☐ Yes
2. ☐ No

(7) Is there a Bathtub or Shower?

1. ☐ Yes
2. ☐ No

(8) Source of Water.

1. ☐ Municipal system
2. ☐ Individual well or other

(9) Sewage Disposal.

1. ☐ Public sewer
2. ☐ Septic tank or cesspool
3. ☐ Outside privy
4. ☐ Other

(10) Monthly Rent (Includes Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1. ☐ Less than \$20
2. ☐ \$20 - \$29
3. ☐ \$30 - \$39
4. ☐ \$40 - \$49
5. ☐ \$50 - \$59
6. ☐ \$60 - \$69
7. ☐ \$70 - \$79
8. ☐ \$80 - \$89
9. ☐ \$90 - \$99
10. ☐ \$100 or more

(11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ Under \$2,000
2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$4,999
3. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,999
4. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,999
5. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,999
6. ☐ \$20,000 and over

Head of Household 1966

1. ☐
2. ☐
3. ☐
4. ☐
5. ☐
6. ☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL 323

18 Sex 179		Years					65 &	
Male	Female	5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
1. <input type="checkbox"/>	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. <input type="checkbox"/>	6. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. <input type="checkbox"/>	7. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. <input type="checkbox"/>	8. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000
2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,999
3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,999
4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,999
5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,999
6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,999
7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,999
8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

BR. DENSITY = 450 PERSONS PER BR.

AVG. PERSONS PER D.U. = 3.59 PERSON FOR TOTAL STUDY AREA

SUMMARY SHEET FOR "A"

March 1967
101 SampleSMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRESTUDY AREA "A"
BLOCK NUMBER OF SURVEYS = 14

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied
2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(3) Occupation.

1. Agriculture
2. Unskilled
3. Semi-Skilled
4. Skilled
5. Professional
6. RETIRED

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ White
2. ☐ Nonwhite

3 or more

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. (7) AVERAGE ROOMS PER D.U.

1. ☐ 1 room
2. ☐ 2 rooms
3. ☐ 3 rooms
4. ☐ 4 or more

Other

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

(5) Is there Running Water?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

(7) Is there a Bath or Shower?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

(8) Source of Water.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

(9) Sewage Disposal.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

(10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

(11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ Under \$2,000
2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999
3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999
4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999
5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999
6. ☐ \$8,000 and over

Head of Household 1966

1. ☐
2. ☐
3. ☐
4. ☐
5. ☐
6. ☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL 138

	Sex		Years								65 & Over
	Male	Female	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000
2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,900
3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,900
4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,900
5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,900
6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,900
7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,900
8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

RR DENSITY = 1.23 PERSONS PER AC FOR AREA "A"

AVG. PERSONS PER D.U. = 2.71 PERSONS FOR STUDY AREA "A"

SUMMARY SHEET FOR AREA "B"

March 1967
10% Sample

SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA "B"
BLOCK NUMBER OF SURVEYS 9

- (1) Occupation.
- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Occupied | 1 | 2 | 3 or more |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Renter Occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Skilled | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Skilled | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Professional | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> White | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Nonwhite | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- (4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 22 AVG. 3.27 ROOMS PER D.U.
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- (5) Is there Running Water?
- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Only cold water inside. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Running water on property but not inside the unit. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No running water. |

- (6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit?
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual well or other |

- (7) Is there a Bath tub or Shower?
- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage Disposal. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Public sewer |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Septic tank or cesspool |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Outside privy |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

- (10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$20 | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> \$60 - \$69 |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 - \$29 | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> \$70 - \$79 |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> \$30 - \$39 | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 - \$89 |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> \$40 - \$49 | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> \$90 - \$99 |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 - \$59 | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 or more |

- (11) Total Family Income 1966
- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$2,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 - \$2,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> \$3,000 - \$4,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 - \$6,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> \$7,000 - \$7,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> \$8,000 and over | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL: 33

Sex		Age					Years	
Male	Female	5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
1. <input type="checkbox"/>	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. <input type="checkbox"/>	6. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. <input type="checkbox"/>	7. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. <input type="checkbox"/>	8. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$5,000 | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 - \$24,900 |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 - \$9,900 | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 - \$29,900 |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 - \$14,900 | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 - \$34,900 |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 - \$19,900 | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 or over |

BR. DENSITY: 1.27 PERSON PER SQ. FOR AREA "B"

AVERAGE PERSONS PER D.U.: 3.67 PERSONS FOR STUDY AREA "B"

March 1967
101 Sample

SUMMARY SHEET FOR STUDY AREA "C"

SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA "C"
BLOCK NUMBER OF SURVEYS IN AREA - 29

- (1) Occupancy.
1. ☐ Owner Occupied ☐ 3 or more
2. ☐ Renter Occupied ☐ 2
- (2) Race of Occupant.
1. ☐ White ☐ 1
2. ☐ Nonwhite ☐ 2

- (4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. (42) AVG. 4.89 ROOMS PER D.U.
1. ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more
- 6.9 AVG. 2.38 BR. PER D.U.

- (5) Is there Running Water?
1. ☐ Not and cold running water inside the housing unit.
2. ☐ Only cold water inside.
3. ☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.
4. ☐ No running water.

- (6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit? (8) Source of Water.
1. ☐ Yes ☐ Municipal system
2. ☐ No ☐ Individual well or other

- (7) Is there a Bathtub or Shower? (9) Sewage Disposal.
1. ☐ Yes ☐ Public sewer
2. ☐ No ☐ Septic tank or cesspool
3. ☐ Outside privy
4. ☐ Other

- (10) Monthly Rent (Include Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)
1. ☐ Less than \$20 ☐ 6. ☐ \$60 - \$69
2. ☐ \$20 - \$29 ☐ 7. ☐ \$70 - \$79
3. ☐ \$30 - \$39 ☐ 8. ☐ \$80 - \$89
4. ☐ \$40 - \$49 ☐ 9. ☐ \$90 - \$99
5. ☐ \$50 - \$59 ☐ 10. ☐ \$100 or more

- (11) Total Family Incomes 1966 Need of Nousehold 1966
1. ☐ Under \$2,000 ☐
2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999 ☐
3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999 ☐
4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999 ☐
5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999 ☐
6. ☐ \$8,000 and over ☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown. TOTAL: 103

	Sex		Age		Years										63 & Over
	Male	Female	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	
1.	43	54	7	7	4	5	11	7	7	7					
2.	43	10	10	13	8	3	2	5	3	3					
3.															
4.															
5.															
6.															
7.															
8.															

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000 ☐ 5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,900
2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,900 ☐ 6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,900
3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,900 ☐ 7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,900
4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,900 ☐ 8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

BR. DENSITY = 1.49 PERSONS PER BR. FOR AREA "C"

AVG. PERSONS PER D.U. = 3.55 PERSON FOR STUDY AREA "C"

SUMMARY SHEET FOR AREA "D"

March 1967
10% Sample

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA "D"
BLOCK 05, LOTS 1-15

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ Owner Occupied
2. ☐ Renter Occupied

(3) Occupation.

1. ☐ Agriculture
2. ☐ Unskilled
3. ☐ Semi-Skilled
4. ☐ Skilled
5. ☐ Professional
6. ☐ UNDEFINED

- 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 or more ☐

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. $\frac{65}{35}$ AVG. 3.33 ROOMS PER DU

- 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more ☐

(5) Is there Running Water?

1. ☐ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
2. ☐ Only cold water inside.
3. ☐ Running water on property but not inside the unit.
4. ☐ No running water.

(6) Is there a Flush Toilet in the Unit?

1. ☐ Yes
2. ☐ No

(8) Source of Water.

1. ☐ Municipal system
2. ☐ Individual well or other

(7) Is there a Bathtub or Shower?

1. ☐ Yes
2. ☐ No

(9) Sewage Disposal.

1. ☐ Public sewer
2. ☐ Septic tank or cesspool
3. ☐ Outside privy
4. ☐ Other

(10) Monthly Rent (Includes Electricity, Gas, Water, Heating)

1. ☐ Less than \$20
2. ☐ \$20 - \$29
3. ☐ \$30 - \$39
4. ☐ \$40 - \$49
5. ☐ \$50 - \$59
6. ☐ \$60 - \$69
7. ☐ \$70 - \$79
8. ☐ \$80 - \$89
9. ☐ \$90 - \$99
10. ☐ \$100 or more

(11) Total Family Income 1966

1. ☐ Under \$2,000
2. ☐ \$2,000 - \$2,999
3. ☐ \$3,000 - \$4,999
4. ☐ \$5,000 - \$6,999
5. ☐ \$7,000 - \$7,999
6. ☐ \$8,000 and over

Head of Household 1966

1. ☐
2. ☐
3. ☐
4. ☐
5. ☐
6. ☐

(12) Sex-Age Breakdown, TOTAL 52

	23 Sex 29		Under		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 & over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(13) Value of Owner Occupied Structure.

1. ☐ Under \$5,000
2. ☐ \$5,000 - \$9,900
3. ☐ \$10,000 - \$14,900
4. ☐ \$15,000 - \$19,900
5. ☐ \$20,000 - \$24,900
6. ☐ \$25,000 - \$29,900
7. ☐ \$30,000 - \$34,900
8. ☐ \$35,000 or over

BR. DENSITY = 1.58 PERSON PER BR FOR AREA "D"

AVERAGE PERSONS PER DU = 3.47 PERSON FOR STUDY AREA "D"

SUMMARY SHEET FOR AREA "E"

SMITHFIELD, N. C.
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

March 1967
10% Sample

STUDY AREA "E"
BLOCK 23 SURVEYS

(1) Occupancy.

1. ☐ 13. Owner Occupied

2. ☐ 10. Renter Occupied

(2) Race of Occupant.

1. ☐ 10. White

2. ☐ 23. Nonwhite

(3) Occupation.

1. ☐ 1. Agriculture

2. ☐ 12. Unskilled

3. ☐ 5. Semi-Skilled

4. ☐ 3. Skilled

5. ☐ Professional

6. ☐ 2. RETIRED

(4) Number of Rooms in This Dwelling Unit. 113. AVG. 4.91 ROOM PER DU

1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☐ 5. ☐ 6. ☐ 7. ☐ 8. ☐ 9. ☐ 10. ☐ 11. ☐ 12. ☐ 13. ☐ 14. ☐ 15. ☐ 16. ☐ 17. ☐ 18. ☐ 19. ☐ 20. ☐ 21. ☐ 22. ☐ 23. ☐ 24. ☐ 25. ☐ 26. ☐ 27. ☐ 28. ☐ 29. ☐ 30. ☐ 31. ☐ 32. ☐ 33. ☐ 34. ☐ 35. ☐ 36. ☐ 37. ☐ 38. ☐ 39. ☐ 40. ☐ 41. ☐ 42. ☐ 43. ☐ 44. ☐ 45. ☐ 46. ☐ 47. ☐ 48. ☐ 49. ☐ 50. ☐ 51. ☐ 52. ☐ 53. ☐ 54. ☐ 55. ☐ 56. ☐ 57. ☐ 58. ☐ 59. ☐ 60. ☐ 61. ☐ 62. ☐ 63. ☐ 64. ☐ 65. ☐ 66. ☐ 67. ☐ 68. ☐ 69. ☐ 70. ☐ 71. ☐ 72. ☐ 73. ☐ 74. ☐ 75. ☐ 76. ☐ 77. ☐ 78. ☐ 79. ☐ 80. ☐ 81. ☐ 82. ☐ 83. ☐ 84. ☐ 85. ☐ 86. ☐ 87. ☐ 88. ☐ 89. ☐ 90. ☐ 91. ☐ 92. ☐ 93. ☐ 94. ☐ 95. ☐ 96. ☐ 97. ☐ 98. ☐ 99. ☐ 100. ☐ 101. ☐ 102. ☐ 103. ☐ 104. ☐ 105. ☐ 106. ☐ 107. ☐ 108. ☐ 109. ☐ 110. ☐ 111. ☐ 112. ☐ 113. ☐ 114. ☐ 115. ☐ 116. ☐ 117. ☐ 118. ☐ 119. ☐ 120. ☐ 121. ☐ 122. ☐ 123. ☐ 124. ☐ 125. ☐ 126. ☐ 127. ☐ 128. ☐ 129. ☐ 130. ☐ 131. ☐ 132. ☐ 133. ☐ 134. ☐ 135. ☐ 136. ☐ 137. ☐ 138. ☐ 139. ☐ 140. ☐ 141. ☐ 142. ☐ 143. ☐ 144. ☐ 145. ☐ 146. ☐ 147. ☐ 148. ☐ 149. ☐ 150. ☐ 151. ☐ 152. ☐ 153. ☐ 154. ☐ 155. ☐ 156. ☐ 157. ☐ 158. ☐ 159. ☐ 160. ☐ 161. ☐ 162. ☐ 163. ☐ 164. ☐ 165. ☐ 166. ☐ 167. ☐ 168. ☐ 169. ☐ 170. ☐ 171. ☐ 172. ☐ 173. ☐ 174. ☐ 175. ☐ 176. ☐ 177. ☐ 178. ☐ 179. ☐ 180. ☐ 181. ☐ 182. ☐ 183. ☐ 184. ☐ 185. ☐ 186. ☐ 187. ☐ 188. ☐ 189. ☐ 190. ☐ 191. ☐ 192. ☐ 193. ☐ 194. ☐ 195. ☐ 196. ☐ 197. ☐ 198. ☐ 199. ☐ 200. ☐ 201. ☐ 202. ☐ 203. ☐ 204. ☐ 205. ☐ 206. ☐ 207. ☐ 208. ☐ 209. ☐ 210. ☐ 211. ☐ 212. ☐ 213. ☐ 214. ☐ 215. ☐ 216. ☐ 217. ☐ 218. ☐ 219. ☐ 220. ☐ 221. ☐ 222. ☐ 223. ☐ 224. ☐ 225. ☐ 226. ☐ 227. ☐ 228. ☐ 229. ☐ 230. ☐ 231. ☐ 232. ☐ 233. ☐ 234. ☐ 235. ☐ 236. ☐ 237. ☐ 238. ☐ 239. ☐ 240. ☐ 241. ☐ 242. ☐ 243. ☐ 244. ☐ 245. ☐ 246. ☐ 247. ☐ 248. ☐ 249. ☐ 250. ☐ 251. ☐ 252. ☐ 253. ☐ 254. ☐ 255. ☐ 256. ☐ 257. ☐ 258. ☐ 259. ☐ 260. ☐ 261. ☐ 262. ☐ 263. ☐ 264. ☐ 265. ☐ 266. ☐ 267. ☐ 268. ☐ 269. ☐ 270. ☐ 271. ☐ 272. ☐ 273. ☐ 274. ☐ 275. ☐ 276. ☐ 277. ☐ 278. ☐ 279. ☐ 280. ☐ 281. ☐ 282. ☐ 283. ☐ 284. ☐ 285. ☐ 286. ☐ 287. ☐ 288. ☐ 289. ☐ 290. ☐ 291. ☐ 292. ☐ 293. ☐ 294. ☐ 295. ☐ 296. ☐ 297. ☐ 298. ☐ 299. ☐ 300. ☐ 301. ☐ 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